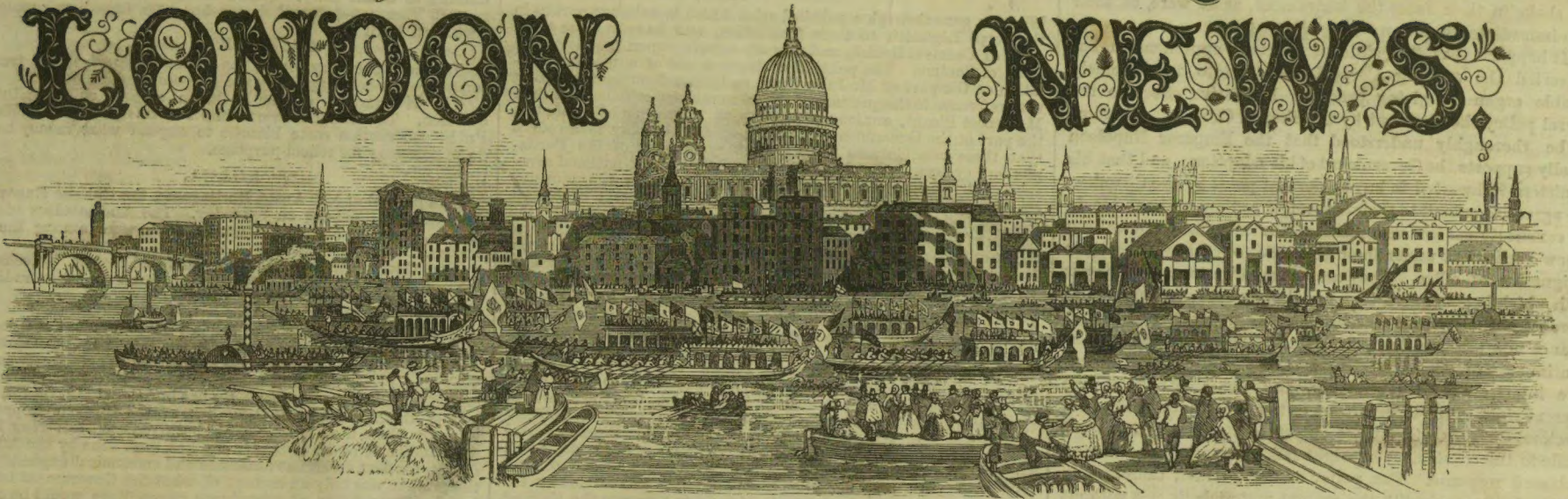


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1583.—VOL. LVI.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEPENCE.

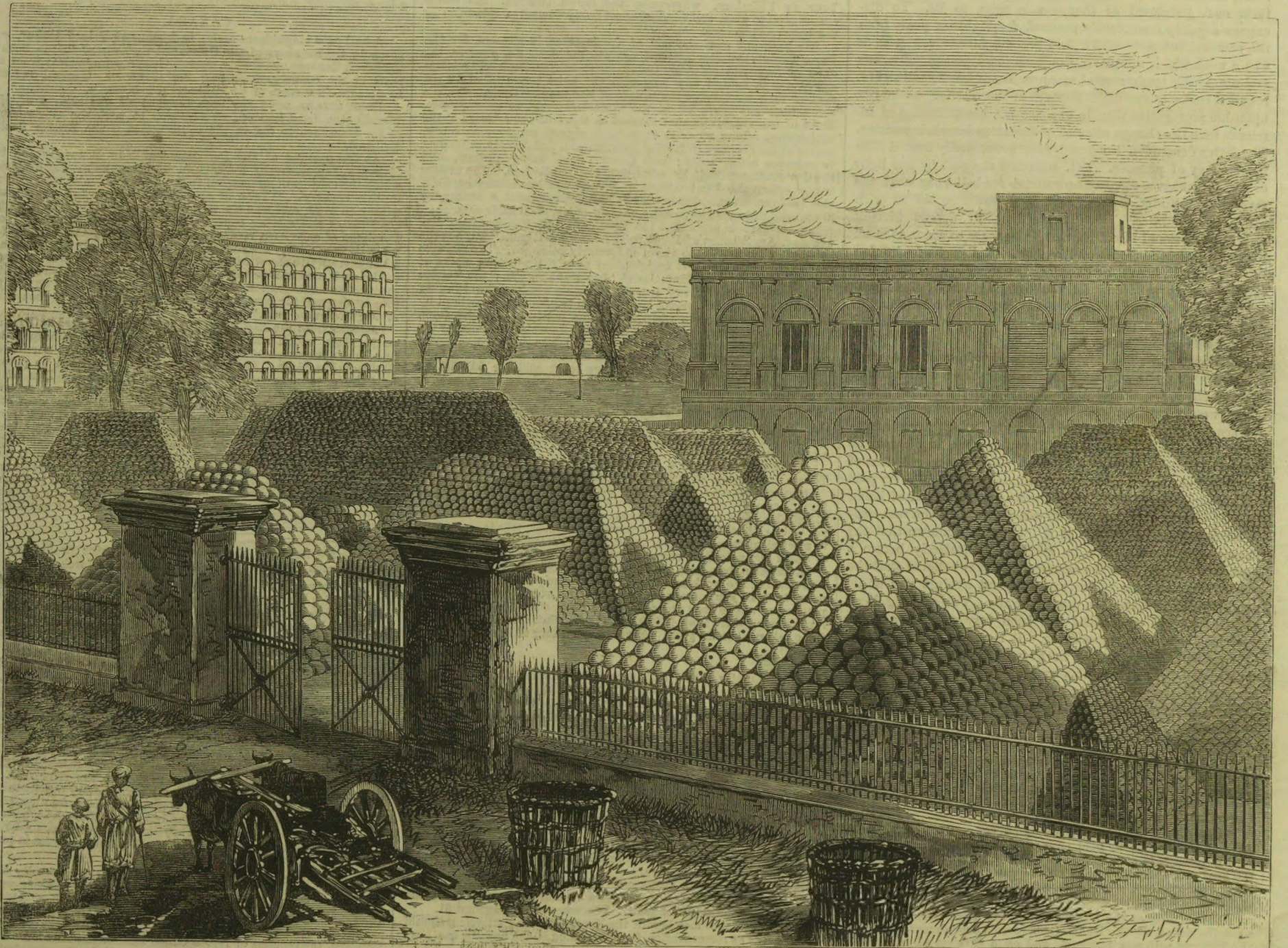
CONSTITUTIONALISM IN FRANCE.

It would be premature to congratulate the French people upon the peaceful revolution through which, with the formal assent of the Emperor, they have lately passed, as though they had already got beyond reach of possible reaction. They have not. Until the country has been again appealed to, and a Corps Législatif has been returned substantially representative of public opinion in France, it cannot be truly said that Parliamentary government has got beyond the perils incident to its initiatory stage, or that there may not be a rebound of feeling towards the Cæsarism which has been abandoned. But, at any rate, the progress made by the Ollivier Administration is of such a character as to justify rather confident hopes of the future. The vessel answers to the helm so easily, the sunken rocks and shoals and cross-currents are so well known, and the pilotage of the craft is at once so spirited and steady, that it seems all but certain that

only by some sudden and utterly unforeseen accident can the good ship be prevented from threading her way into ample sea-room. It is deeply interesting to observe, if we may be allowed to carry on the figure, the great difference there is in the motion of the vessel of State since the responsibility for its safety and progress has been transferred from nominees of the Emperor to representatives of the nation—since, to put it more plainly, the will of the Sovereign has merged itself in the will of the people. There are spells of squally weather now, as there used to be formerly—there are dangers to be faced or avoided—there are narrows to be got through and awkward headlands to be weathered; but there is not the same feverish anxiety now over every political turn to the right hand or to the left as there was when it was known that the fortunes, not of a Cabinet merely, but of a dynasty, were on board. There is a great deal more repose in France; there is an incalculable increase of confidence beyond it.

Whilst the Corps Législatif obeys the guidance of the

Ministry it would be impolitic, perhaps, to dismiss it before its preparatory work is done. Doubtless it is open to the charge of having been unfairly elected. To a very considerable extent it was chosen, not by the free suffrage of the constituencies, but by the authoritative intervention of the prefects and mayors, who, again, were directed by the Minister of the Interior. Theoretically, it owed its origin to universal suffrage; as a matter of fact, it was created in the main by the will of the Executive. It is predominantly an official Parliament—the product of official dictation. As such, it is doomed to early dissolution. It is well aware of the fate which hangs over it. The majority, composed of strong partisans of personal government, live in constant apprehension of being turned adrift, and see clearly enough that, without the interposition of the Executive in their favour, they have the poorest possible chance of being again returned. Hence, in spite of their strong dislike of Liberal opinions, and their desire to put obstructions in the way of a responsible



GOVERNMENT HOUSE FORT AND DALHOUSIE BARRACKS, CALCUTTA.

Ministry, they feel themselves compelled obsequiously to bow to the Government whip. The Mr. Glyn of the Corps Législatif has complete control of the majority, because he can shake in their faces the instrument, as it were, of their own immediate deposition.

It happens that this state of constant apprehension has converted the existing Corps Législatif into an extremely flexible organ for giving practical legislative effect to the liberal policy sketched out by the French Cabinet. It seems to be thoroughly understood that the Emperor Napoleon loyally supports the Government of his adoption; and that his Ministers, if thwarted in any important point by the Chamber, are agreed to submit to their Sovereign, as they are bound to do by constitutional law and practice, the alternative of calling a new Parliament under their guidance, or of accepting their resignation of office. They are not anxious to use the power with which it is believed they are already intrusted by hastily dissolving the present Parliament. They propose to give to France new electoral laws, the result of which will be the discontinuance of official candidatures, the prohibition of executive interference with elections, and the abolition of the present right of the Government to tamper with the bounds of electoral districts. Till these objects are secured any appeal made to the constituencies might fail of securing a free and unbiased response. The policy of the Cabinet, therefore, in continuing to work with the present materials is not without plausible justification. And, to those who stand outside, the spectacle of a Conservative majority being constrained to fashion the very weapon which, in the hands of the Liberals, will cut short their own political supremacy, presents a curious and deeply interesting illustration of the retribution in kind which frequently overtakes political evil-doing.

Assuming, as, without exposing ourselves to the imputation of credulity, we think we may do, that the next general election in France, whether it take place in the course of the current Session or at the close of it, will consolidate the system recently initiated, we cannot but admire the sound political judgment of the Emperor in quietly accepting, though it may well have been at great sacrifice of personal feeling, the change which the evident will of the nation had rendered in the highest degree expedient. Many questioned his sincerity of purpose when he addressed to the new Parliament the Message in which he announced the virtual suspension of personal government, and it cannot be denied that several of the acts of the Ministers who then held office at his pleasure gave plausible reasons for suspicion. But it does not appear from subsequent events that the Emperor either intended to practise deceit upon his subjects, or that he faltered in the decision with which he had made them acquainted. The representatives of absolute authority, it should be borne in mind, are not nearly so free to give effect to the dictates of their own judgment as they usually seem to be. To disengage a policy consistently pursued for eighteen years from the personal interests which had become interwoven with it was a work which would require occasional pauses of action and not a little tenderness of manner. Doubtless Napoleon III. found it easier to reconcile himself to the restrictions he put upon his prerogative than to appease the dissatisfaction of his friends with the change effected or threatened in their position. The latter demanded time, and what occasionally looked like inconstancy of purpose. Yet, scanning the past by the light of the present, we discover no ground for believing that the revolution initiated by the Sovereign was resorted to with any *arrière pensée*. He knows how to deport himself as a Constitutional Monarch, and he appears to enter with all his heart upon the duties of his office. Relieved of a burden too heavy to be borne, he has frankly resigned to his Ministers all the powers necessary for the carrying out of their programme, and escapes, in consequence, most of that humiliation and danger which popular discontent formerly concentrated upon the Imperial throne.

In the staid and brighter prospects of permanent peace in Europe, as one of the immediate results of Ministerial responsibility, we all rejoice. For the first time for many years, we can contemplate the state of the Continent without a trace of apprehension in our feelings. Caesarism was necessarily secret in its councils, and could, when it pleased, be abrupt and unexpected in its action. The foreign relations of the Emperor excited an unhealthy anxiety in almost every part of the world—not so much because he was suspected of being fond of war, but because nobody could penetrate the real state of his intention in respect of it. It is now known that the French people will have to speak authoritatively before a French army can cross the frontier, and it is believed that the nation meditates no offensive movement against any of its neighbours, nor is itself in danger of any. The calming down of international excitement has been very striking, and, we need hardly add, very gratifying. It is one of the first fruits of responsible government in France, and it is sure to be appreciated. No wonder that surrounding peoples watch with keenest interest the progress of the political experiment, and devoutly pray that nothing may happen to destroy its chances of success.

The Cashel Election Commission have issued their report. They find that the last election was conducted in a corrupt manner on the part of both the candidates, Mr. J. L. O'Beirne and Mr. H. Munster. About £1100 was paid in direct bribery, through a Mr. Laffan, in the case of the latter gentleman.

Staffordshire is making vigorous efforts to induce the Royal Agricultural Society to hold next year's exhibition in that county. At a meeting held at Stafford, on Monday, under the presidency of the Earl of Lichfield, a resolution was passed inviting the society to select Staffordshire, and it was decided to raise £7000 towards the expenses. Wolverhampton is also anxious for the honour.

At the sitting of the Convention of the Irish Church yesterday week the debate on the Duke of Abercorn's amendment relating to the Bishops' veto was resumed, and on a division there were 362 for and 81 against it, giving a majority of 281. The House subsequently voted by orders on the amendment being put to clause 25, as a substantive motion, when it was carried by 236, the numbers being:—Clergy—Ayes, 164; noes, 12, Laity—Ayes, 182; noes, 98.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, March 3.

We have gone through a political crisis which has shaken parties in the Corps Législatif to their foundation, and have had our three days of Carnival license, and now are entering upon the mortifications of Carême. The political crisis arose out of a new interpolation on the part of M. Jules Favre and other deputies of the Left with reference to the question of official candidatures to the Chamber. M. Ernest Picard, anxious to provoke an expression of opinion on the part of the Government, moved an order of the day to the effect that these candidatures "were the very negative of the Parliamentary system and a violation of the principle of national sovereignty." During the progress of the discussion the Ministry completely disavowed all sympathy with the system of official candidatures, and censured the electoral proceedings under the régime of personal government; and M. Emile Ollivier said that to follow any such course would be to place the Ministry in danger. He persisted in his condemnation of the past, spite of the appeal of M. Granier de Cassagnac for some acknowledgment of the services rendered by those who had raised the edifice which the present Cabinet were called upon to crown; spite, too, of the interruptions, shouts, and insults of the extreme Right, who saw their own reelection to the Chamber barred for the future. During the confusion that prevailed, M. Pinard essayed to effect a compromise, suggesting an order of the day to the effect that "a prudent and measured intervention on the part of the Government in elections was, in certain cases, a political necessity." It was, however, of no use; M. Ernest Picard withdrew his motion, and the order of the day, *pur et simple*, moved by the Marquis de l'Andalorre, which the Ministry had proclaimed was the only one they would accept, was carried by 185 votes to 56. The effect of this division is to separate the Cabinet entirely from the party of the extreme Right, which, after sitting on the Ministerial benches since the first revival of Parliamentary Government under the Second Empire, will now have to go into Opposition.

The weather having been so remarkably fine at the commencement of the week, the annual procession of the Bœuf Gras proved a greater success than usual. The nave of the Palais de l'Industrie was placed at the disposal of the organisers of the display, and on Sunday morning it emerged thence on its three days' pilgrimage through Paris. There were the low cars, hung about with drapery and evergreens, with a silk standard at the rear of each, on which two of the four prize bullocks—Le Normand, Amant IV., Le Tremblay, and Port Said—were conveyed, attended by augurs in Roman costume, with laurel wreaths around their heads; the car of the Olympian deities, a sorry assemblage of gods and goddesses that made one bless one's stars that one was mortal; the huntsmen's car filled with masked figures, in hunting costume, of the Regency puffing away at their large interlacing horns; and the car of Clodoché, in which he and his three associates were seated in all their well-known extravagant vulgarity of costume, heightened with powder and paint. The feature of the procession, however, was a three-masted galley, with an Egyptian as its figure-head; and a lofty poop, on which people in all the costumes of three quarters of the world seemed to be congregated, and to which the name of "the Isthmus of Suez" had been given. The mounted cavaliers forming part of the procession comprised musketeers of the Queen, huntsmen of the time of Louis Quinze, Villars' dragoons in powdered wigs, Gardes Français, Huguenots, Gauls, and Saracens, besides considerable numbers of mounted Gardes de Paris. On Tuesday, at one o'clock, the cavalcade entered the court of the Tuilleries, the gates of which, in accordance with custom, were thrown open to admit the public. The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, with a small suite of attendants, appeared on the balcony of the Tour de l'Horloge, whereupon the crowd cheered, the bands commenced to play, and Clodoché and party danced a quadrille in the Imperial presence.

We have not seen the end of the émeutes, it appears, for the Paris theatres are now in revolt against the *droit des pauvres*, the chief of those not receiving Government subvention having determined not to submit any longer to the quiet payment of 10 per cent of their receipts for the benefit of the poor of Paris. Quite a commotion has prevailed in the theatrical world in consequence. Some of the establishments refused a sight of their books to the authorities, others received them with almost empty cash-boxes, others again declined to furnish information, but quietly submitted to seizures being made; one theatre paid under protest, and another revenged itself by admitting the public free. The matter is now before the legal tribunals; but as the law is very explicit, and has been sanctified moreover by three quarters of a century of usage, the managers have not a shadow of right on their side.

A considerable portion of the Demidoff collection has been disposed of. Ary Scheffer's "Paolo and Francesca di Rimini" was bought by the Orleans family, to whom it formerly belonged. The pictures that excited the greatest competition were the nineteen works of Greuze, of which the "Œufs Cassés" brought 126,000*fr.*; the "Geste Napolitain," 53,000*fr.*; and seventeen female heads, prices ranging from 6300*fr.* to 80,000*fr.* each. No less than 682,500*fr.* were realised by the sale of the nineteen pictures by this master. The Bouchers, though not attaining anything like the high figure commanded by the works of Greuze, fetched, nevertheless, exorbitant prices. Fancy, for instance, a small painted panel from the boudoir of some marchioness of the eighteenth century being sold for 50,000*fr.*, or £2000 sterling!

SPAIN.

The Duke of Monpensier has written a letter in which he declares that he has never had any designs upon the throne of Spain, and that he has never authorised any individual to put him forward as a pretender.

Marshal Prim is on a hunting excursion in the mountains of Toledo, in company with Senor Silvea.

Signor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, states that, should no further expenditure be caused by a Carlist rising, the deficit will be 613 million reals, as arrears of taxes to the amount of 300 million have yet to be collected. The Government, he stated, was in a position to meet all pressing wants of the State. He stated that the Bank of Spain had placed its resources at the disposal of the Government.

A petition has been presented to the Cortes, by a deputation representing the working men of Madrid, requesting the Government to take some steps to relieve the distress from which the petitioners allege they are suffering. They state that at the present moment more than 40,000 operatives, whose only patrimony is their labour, are in great danger of perishing of hunger for want of work.

ITALY.

The estimates of the liabilities and revenue of the Government for the next year have, according to the *Opinione*, been placed before the Budget Committee. From a calculation of both sides of the account there appears to be a total deficit of 161,333,000 lire.

GERMANY.

An important debate took place, on Thursday week, in the North German Parliament, on a resolution brought forward by the National Liberal party, in favour of the speedy entry of Baden into the North German Bund. In the course of the discussion Count Bismarck said the entry of Baden into the Confederation was not desirable at present, as such an event would impede the natural progress of the South German States. At the same time he said that the North German Confederation would reserve to itself the right of designating a more favourable moment for the reception of Baden as one of its members.

The North German Parliament has, in the face of a strong protest from Count Bismarck, passed a resolution in favour of the abolition of capital punishment. The vote was 118 against 81.

A proposal that members of the North German Parliament should receive fees as remuneration for attendance at the debates has been negatived. The Government opposed the proposition.

The Saxon Chambers were closed on Thursday week, and the King in his speech, having thanked the deputies for their co-operation with the Government, mentioned that when they next

met bills would be proposed in favour of an improved scheme of popular education; and urged a reform in the system of direct taxation, as well as a modification of the administrative organisation of the country.

The King of Bavaria has intrusted the formation of a new Cabinet to Count Bray. Prince Hohenlohe, the late Premier, has gone to Vienna. A Royal decree has been issued proroguing the Diet until April 12.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The supplementary convention to the Anglo-Austrian treaty of commerce has been signed by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Hungarians appear to be in earnest on the education question. The Lower House of the Diet has given the Minister of Public Instruction carte blanche to expend what money he may deem necessary for school purposes.

RUSSIA.

The funeral of Mr. Anson Burlingame, the Chinese Envoy, took place in St. Petersburg on Saturday. The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and the United States were among the pallbearers.

The Government, having been convinced that M. Netschajeff is not in Switzerland, has withdrawn its demand for his extradition.

AMERICA.

President Grant has signed the bill which admits the delegation of the State of Mississippi to seats in the House of Representatives.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondent telegraphs from New York that President Grant has made an important declaration with regard to American finance. He has instructed Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives, by whom the declaration has been reported to a New Hampshire audience, to state that what has been done by the Administration to effect an honest collection and economical expenditure of the revenue was only an earnest of what the Government intended to do. Every dollar of superfluous expenditure would be cut off. This declaration has been well received.

The Senate has passed a resolution declaring any further inflation of the currency to be inexpedient. Mr. Revel, the recently-elected coloured senator for the State of Mississippi, has been allowed to take his seat in the Senate. The matter was put to a vote, and only eight members out of fifty-six voted against his admission.

A resolution has been passed in the House of Representatives declaring that the interests of the country demand such a tariff on foreign imports as will best protect home manufactures and industries, without impairing the revenue. The votes were 107 against 48. The House has expelled Mr. Whittimore, Republican member for South Carolina, for corruption in selling an appointment to a cadetship in the West Point Academy. Some members have resigned their seats, to avoid expulsion for having sold cadetships and the like.

The monthly statement of the public debt of the United States was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on Wednesday. It shows a reduction of 6,500,000*dols.* since Feb. 1. The increase of coin sent into the Treasury is reported to be 1,000,000*dols.*, and the increase of currency 1,500,000*dols.*

Mr. R. W. Emerson has been appointed University lecturer at Harvard for 1870-1; Mr. O. W. Holmes, jun., son of the well-known author, instructor in constitutional law; and Mr. John Fiske, a Comtist writer of some distinction, as instructor in history.

A fire which caused damages estimated at a million dollars occurred at Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday week.

The Mormon Legislature has passed a bill giving the electoral franchise to the women of the territory, and the Act, having been signed by the Governor, has become law. In another territory of the United States, Wyoming, woman suffrage had already been established.

It is stated that the inhabitants of San Domingo have voted, by a large majority, for annexation to the United States.

CANADA.

A ball on a magnificent scale, in honour of Prince Arthur, was given by the members of the Provincial Parliament in the Senate Chamber, Toronto, yesterday week. Guests were present from all parts of the country, including the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors of the different provinces.

From Ottawa news has been received of the arrival of Mr. Waddington from London, on a mission to urge the Government of the Dominion to aid in the construction of the British Pacific Railroad.

At the opening of the Parliament of New Brunswick, on the 10th ult., the Governor referred in his speech to the attention which the subject of emigration to the British colonies was exciting in this country. "Tens of thousands," he added, "able and willing to work, and who are to a certain extent a burden upon the charities of the mother country, could in many portions of our Dominion at once earn a comfortable subsistence, and within a few years become thrifty farmers, as thousands have already done, and add materially to the strength of the Empire, and I trust you will devise such measures as will secure to this province a share of the prospective immigration to the Dominion, sufficient to supply the present demand for farm labour, and lead to the early occupation of our wilderness land."

Advices from the Red River Territory were received at Toronto, on Monday, which state that the Convention at Winnipeg, had finished its labours, and had appointed a Government, nominating Rielle as President. Three delegates had been chosen to proceed to Ottawa to negotiate with Governor McTavish. Two of the Canadian prisoners had been set at liberty, and it was expected that the others would soon be released, and there were other symptoms of a conciliatory disposition. According to a telegram received through the French Atlantic Cable, affairs at Fort Garry have taken a new turn. Dr. Schultz, Major Bolton, and other loyal Canadians and English settlers have raised an armed force, repudiating the Provisional Government of the insurgents, and demanding Rielle's retirement. They number from 400 to 500 men, with two pieces of artillery. Rielle, who commanded at Fort Garry, threatens, on the other hand, to bombard the town if the English should attack him.

A decree has been signed by Prince Charles prolonging this year's Session of the Danubian Chambers until March 26.

The steam-ship Cambria, from Capetown, on Jan. 21, arrived at Plymouth last week. She brings intelligence that a cyclone of a terrible nature had swept over the Southern Ocean in the middle of December. A quarrel between the native tribes and the frontier authorities at Natal was also stated to have been imminent when the Cambria sailed.

A boundary difficulty between Bokhara and Afghanistan, which threatened to bring about a war, has been amicably settled, the Oxus being accepted as the line separating the two countries. Bokhara had prepared for war, but the Afghan Ameer carried out with success a conciliatory policy. Hostilities are stated to be imminent between the Imam of Muscat and the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to Jan. 31 has reached England. At that period Lopez was making a retreat to the river Apa. He was supplied with resources, and was taking every opportunity of attacking parties of Brazilians. He had left many families belonging to his last encampment behind him, and these had been met with by the allied troops. They were represented to be in a miserable condition. Count d'Eu was dispatching forces in pursuit of Lopez.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has, under the authority of the United States Secretary for War, published the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth volumes of the "Roll of Honour." They show that in the national cemeteries near Corinth, Mississippi; at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, the remains of 19,400 Union soldiers are interred. In the Nashville Cemetery are 12,500 graves; and in the cemeteries at Vicksburg and New Albany, 18,400. The names, as far as known, are given in these volumes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

General Sabine, as President of the Royal Society, has fixed this (Saturday) evening for his first reception of the present season.

Mr. John Paterson was on Wednesday elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex, in the room of the late Sir James Vallentin.

The Earl of Powis has consented to preside at the biennial festival, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, in the latter end of June, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

The committee of the Metropolitan Free Hospital have received a donation of £500 from "Anonymous," per Messrs. Harrison, Beal, and Harrison, of Bedford-row.

The Royal Horticultural Society's show of camellias, lilies of the valley, and other spring flowers, was opened on Tuesday morning at South Kensington. The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance.

Earl De Grey and Ripon was, on Wednesday, elected Grand Master of the Freemasons in England, in place of Earl Zealand, who recently retired from that office. An expression of respect and esteem for the ex-Grand Master was unanimously voted.

The American Government has deputed Mr. N. M. Beckwith, of New York, to be United States Commissioner to the International Exhibitions proposed to be held annually in London under the auspices of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

Earl De Grey and Ripon and Mr. Forster received a deputation, on Monday, of members of the Social Science Association who were desirous to promote the teaching of political economy in schools. The importance of the suggestion was admitted, and both promised to give it their attention.

The Corporation of the city of London has decided that the sum voted for the purpose of procuring a memorial of the late Prince Consort shall be expended, for the above object, in filling in the large west window of the Guildhall with stained glass, in a handsome and elaborate design.

The magistrates of the Southwark Police Court have distributed upwards of 10,000 bread and coal tickets, besides blankets and other necessities, to the deserving and distressed poor, and small sums of money to those strongly recommended by the relieving officers of the parishes in the district. Several hundred tickets for soup have also been distributed and supplied at Mr. Carter's soup-kitchen and nightly refuge of the destitute, Southwark Bridge-road.

Lord Napier of Magdala presided, on Wednesday, at a public meeting of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, and advocated the employment of translators for the purpose of reaching secluded tribes. He did not agree, however, with those who would exclude English teaching, believing that it would be better to educate the natives up to an English standard wherever it was possible to do so.

With the Parliamentary papers there has been issued a report by Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, on metropolitan railway, tramway, and other schemes. Mr. Bazalgette is of opinion that if we are to have tramways in London they should not be carried out by competing companies, but according to a general system approved by the Metropolitan Board. He thinks also that before tramways are multiplied we should have more experience of their efficiency and advantage to the public.

The City Commissioners of Sewers had under their consideration, on Tuesday, a proposal for the widening of the thoroughfare round St. Paul's Cathedral. It was stated that the Dean and Chapter were willing to allow the Corporation a portion of the area within the railings for a fair sum. The Improvement Committee had agreed some days since to offer £20,000 for the land, provided the Board of Works paid half the amount, and the Commissioners of Sewers now gave their sanction to this proposal.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, who have undertaken the direction of the annual international exhibition of selected works of fine and industrial art and scientific inventions, to be opened next year, are busily engaged making the necessary preliminary arrangements. They have opened communications with all the principal foreign countries, and many satisfactory replies have been received. In several foreign countries branch commissions have been formed.

The General Medical Council passed an important resolution on Saturday. It was to the effect that an examining board should be formed in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, by which every person who desires to register himself under Schedule A of the Medical Act should be examined on the subjects required by the Medical Council. This resolution would make honorary degrees optional, and leave them to be dealt with by the Universities and the corporations at present empowered to confer them.

Lord Hyde presided on Tuesday (St. David's Day) over the 155th anniversary festival of the Society of Ancient Britons. The gathering took place at Willis's Rooms. Sir Watkin Wynne, M.P., was present, and was loudly cheered. The boys and girls were marched into the room during the evening, the boys in their half naval costume, with a leek in each cap, and the girls in distinctive high white head-dresses, tippets, and aprons. Their presence, coupled with Lord Hyde's appeal, produced a good subscription list.

The Home Secretary received a deputation on Tuesday on the subject of closing public-houses on Sundays. In his reply Mr. Bruce, after expressing a general sympathy with the object of the deputation, pointed out that petitions numerous signed by working men had been presented against Sunday closing. He hoped the bill he was about to introduce would in part meet the wishes of the deputation; but they must remember that one of the most difficult problems was to decide how far it was possible to interfere with private liberty for the public good.

A course of lectures was begun on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Social Science Association, on subjects connected with economic science, especially as concerned with labour and capital. The Council of the Society of Arts have given the use of their large room for the lectures, admission to which will be free by ticket. The first lecture was delivered by W. B. Hodgson, LL.D., on "The True Scope of Economic Science." The second lecture will be delivered, on March 8, by Mr. Frederic Hill, on "The Identity of the Interests of Employers and Workpeople."

The trustees of the Peabody fund have published their annual report. To the first gift of £150,000 rents and interests have added £26,809; and, after the payment of necessary expenses, there remained in hand at the end of last year £175,079. The second donation of £200,000 has been increased by interest to the extent of £9471; and, under the provisions of the two trusts, land has been purchased in Spitalfields, Islington, Shadwell, Westminster, Chelsea, Brixton, and Southwark. The first five of these sites are already occupied by buildings. The third donation of £150,000 will not become available until 1873.

At a meeting of metropolitan commanding officers of volunteers on Wednesday it was decided to hold the Easter Monday Review this year at Brighton. An important letter from Mr. Cardwell was read, requesting the officers to consider whether some of the weaker corps could not be amalgamated, officers in excess to be supernumerary until absorbed by vacancies, whether some of the existing ranges could not be given up and the others extended laterally; the object of these suggested changes being to reduce the present high rate of expenses of metropolitan corps. The letter was referred to a committee.

An influential deputation, including several members of Parliament, had an interview with the Earl of Clarendon, on Monday, and pointed out grave objections to the convention with China recently concluded. His Lordship, after confessing that he was not prepared for the sweeping condemnation passed upon the treaty, read a long reply dealing with the objections in detail. He defended Sir Rutherford Alcock, and reminded the merchants that Lord Elgin's treaty was imposed upon the Chinese at the cannon's mouth, and that its provisions had always been obnoxious to the Chinese Government and people.

In a circular issued by the Royal Humane Society it is stated that 1373 persons were immersed in the water in the parks during the recent frost, and that, in its exertions to rescue them and restore many of them to consciousness, the cost incurred was £250. The committee appeal to the public to contribute a sum which will enable them to clear off this liability.

Mr. C. Reed, M.P., presided, yesterday week, over a public meeting in the Townhall, Hackney, at which an improved system of teaching the poorer classes to read English was explained and discussed. It was stated that this new mode of imparting information, which met with general approval, was calculated greatly to shorten the time now occupied in teaching children.

A sensational entertainment, a sort of mock bull-fight, was brought out, on Saturday night, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. An arena was prepared in imitation of those in which the genuine atrocities of the Spanish pastime are perpetrated, and a troupe of matadors, picadors, banderillos, and the like, paraded in brilliant dresses, and pretended to fight various bulls introduced to the notice of the audience one after another. The darts with which bulls in a real fight are stung to madness were superseded by rosettes capable of attachment to the animals' hides by means of some glue or gum. The bulls were more or less excited by means of coloured scarves, and the human performers more or less successful in skipping out of the creatures' way when they charged.

The fourteenth anniversary dinner in connection with the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund was held, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord William Lennox. About 250 sat down, the company comprising many of the leading actors and actresses on the London stage. After the toast of "The Army and Navy," which was responded to by Colonel Addison, the noble chairman, in proposing "The Ladies," expressed the regret which he felt at the absence of Mrs. Stirling, whose talents on the stage and kindness of heart in private life were acknowledged on every side. They would, however, be pleased to learn that Miss Amy Sedgwick had consented to respond to a toast which he would propose in the form he had once heard across the Atlantic, "The Ladies—the only enduring aristocracy, who rule without law, judge without jury, never take any counsel, decide without appeal, and are never in the wrong." Miss Amy Sedgwick, who was received with loud and continuous cheering, returned thanks. The proceedings of the evening terminated, in accordance with the invariable rule, by the conversion of the dining-room into a ball-room.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baines, John, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Bucks.
Brown, James Francis; Curate of St. James's, Bath.
Clark, W. R.; Rector of Taunton; Rural Dean of Taunton.
Cooper, William; Rector of Frettenham, near Cotteshall.
Dallison, John Beauvoir; Rector of Upwell, near Wisbech.
Drew, George Smith; Rector of Avington, Winchester.
Emery, Ven. Archdeacon; Canon in Ely Cathedral.
Greaves, C. A.; Curate of Stocleigh English.
Greene, D. J.; Assistant Curate of Heavitree.
Heaton, C. W.; Rector of Aston Clinton, Bucks.
Hervey, W. H. P.; Curate of Bathaston.
Hughes, T. N.; Rector of St. Edmund's, Northampton.
Hunt, H. W.; Vicar of Steppingley, Bedfordshire.
Hyde, J. T.; Rector of Wembworthy, North Devon.
Keys, W.; Rector of Clifton, Westmorland.
Langdon, Thomas William S.; Vicar of Scavington St. Mary, Ilminster.
Linsdell, Edward; Rector of Combyne, Devon.
Mitchell, J. B.; Curate of Wellington, Somerset.
Sanford, E. A.; Rural Dean of Wellington.
Shaw, W. S.; Curate of Tiverton.
Smith, A. E. Clements; Vicar of Cotham, Yorkshire.
Southwell, G.; Vicar of Yetminster-cum-Chetnole, Dorset; Rural Dean.
Taunton, C. W. S., Clerk; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Trowbridge.
Taylor, Henry W.; Vicar of Luxulyan, Cornwall.
Temple, Watkin; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, South Kensington.
Townsend, Aubrey; Curate of Locking.
Turner, H. J.; Rector of Grundisburgh, Suffolk.
Tutttitt, L.; Vicar of Lea Marston; Incumbent of the Episcopal Church at St. Andrew's, Scotland.
Venn, H. K.; Vicar of Monkton, Devon.
White, F. G.; Assistant Curate of Mordard Bishop.
Wilder, M. M. C. G.; Rector of Great Bradley, Suffolk.
Kelly, W.; Rector of Newlands.
Ottley, T. A.; Curate of Matlock, Bath.
Ridley, J. W.; Chaplain and Naval Instructor in her Majesty's ship Bristol.

The cost of the memorial to the late Bishop of Salisbury, in the cathedral of that city, is estimated at £5500.

The Bishop of Peterborough, on Tuesday, opened the newly-restored chapel of St. John and St. James (belonging to the president and scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford), at Brackley.

The appointment of Canon Dale to the Deanery of Rochester is notified in the *Gazette*. He preached his last sermon on Sunday as Canon of St. Paul's, a post he has held twenty-seven years.

The venerable Dean of Winchester completed his ninety-fourth year on Saturday, when the cathedral bells, as customary on his birthday, "fired" the number of years he had attained.

On the 22nd ult. the church of East Horsley, after undergoing a complete renewal, with the exception of the tower at the west end, was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester. The consecration of an additional piece of ground and of a mausoleum for the Lovelace family took place before the morning service.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contains an Order in Council declaring the see of St. Asaph vacant, consequent on the resignation of Dr. Fowler Short, late Bishop of the diocese. His Lordship is the third prelate who has availed himself of the provisions of the Bishops' Resignation Act, which received the Royal assent in August last, while five other prelates have died since the passing of that measure.

The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in the course of the present month:—March 6, the Rev. William Josiah Irons, Rector of Wadingham, Lincolnshire; 13, the Rev. James William Vivian, Rector of St. Peter-le-Poer, Broad-street; 20, the Rev. Robert George Baker, Rector of All Saints', Fulham; 27, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, Rector of Stoke Newington.

Dr. C. J. Abraham, Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, is about to resign that episcopal office.

PREACHERS IN LENT.

Chapel Royal, Savoy: March 6, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; 13, the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; 20, the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the Speaker; 27, the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty; April 3, the Dean of Ely; 10, the Dean of Chichester; 15, the Rev. G. F. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School.

Whitehall: Sunday, March 6, the Dean of Christ Church and the Bishop of London; 13, the Dean of St. Paul's and the Bishop of Salisbury; 20, the Dean of York and the Rev. Dr. Woodford, Vicar of Leeds; 27, the Dean of Ripon and the Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie, Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham; April 3, the Dean of Ely and the Bishop of Derry; Palm Sunday, the Dean of Chichester and the Rev. Daniel Moore; Easter Day, the Dean of St. Patrick and the Rev. the Master of the Temple. Hours of Divine service (Sundays)—11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Chapel Royal, St. James's: Sunday, March 6, the Bishop of Ripon; 9, the Rev. J. E. Kempe; 11, the Rev. F. W. Farrar; 13, the Bishop of Bath and Wells; 16, Canon H. Mildred Birch; 18, the Rev. W. Rogers; 20, the Bishop of Oxford; 24, the Rev. C. F. Tarver; 25, the Rev. C. A. Morgan; 27, the Bishop of Carlisle; 30, the Rev. T. J. Rowsell; April 1, Canon Harvey; 3, the Bishop of Salisbury; 6, the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng; 8, the Rev. B. M. Cowie; Palm Sunday, the Archbishop of York; 13, the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke; Good Friday, the Dean of Westminster; Easter Sunday, the Bishop of Winchester. Divine service begins at twelve o'clock.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Ruskin, on Thursday, prefaced his lecture on art in relation to use by saying that this would be the last term of general interest (the rest being technical) which will be given to art-students at the museum. Professor Ruskin then considered how art is founded on, or contributes to, general use. It gives form to knowledge, grace to utility. In architecture there should be three things—skill, beauty, and use. All true art is now dead. The nineteenth century has a material people who fancy that they can do everything by mere grinding; they think a photograph as good as a picture, cast iron as good as sculpture, but nothing comes from grinding but mere dust. Manufactures created by fire must be reduced to the smallest extent. There must be no iron where stone and wood will do. Fine art is not to be learned by locomotion, competition, or exhibition; but by doing what is right and what is honest. Though England resounds with the buzzing of spinning-wheels, people live unclothed. Though England is black with the digging of fuel, people die of cold; though England has sold her soul for commerce, people die of hunger. All this must be remedied.

The Rev. Edwin Palmer, who has been elected to the Latin Professorship, is the fourth surviving son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Mixbury, in Oxfordshire, and grandson of William Palmer, Esq., of Nazing Park, in the county of Essex, the head, in the male line, of the ancient family of Palmer of Wanlip, in Leicestershire, now represented in the female line by Sir Archdale Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip. Mr. Edwin Palmer, who is now about forty-four years of age, gained the University prizes for Latin verse and Latin essay, as also the Hertford and Ireland Scholarships, and took a first class in the classical schools; after which he was elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College, which he held to the time of his marriage, two years ago. He is now one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Oxford.

The vacant Boden Sanskrit Scholarship has been adjudged to Mr. Peter Peterson, Commoner, Balliol College.

University College election terminated on Saturday as follows:—Open Scholarships—J. Fox, Bedford Grammar School, and J. Collings, Cheltenham College. Lodge Exhibition—H. Proctor, Clifton College. There were forty-two candidates.

The election at Magdalen Hall has terminated as follows:—Lusby Scholar, H. F. Macdonald, King's School, Canterbury. Lucy Scholar, K. T. Pierson, Manchester School. The Mathematical Exhibition was not awarded.

The Bishop of Oxford preached the University sermon at St. Mary's on Sunday morning. He spoke much against the love of honour to men. The church was crowded.

There are at present 2203 undergraduates at Oxford. The number in 1869 was 2113, and in 1865 was 1719.

In Congregation, yesterday week, the forms of statute on the proceedings in Congregation, the times of the final examination, and the sufficiency of a fourth class for a degree were approved.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Hulsean Prize for 1869 has been adjudged to Frederick Watson, B.A., Scholar of St. John's.

Yesterday week the Council reported to the University Senate that a proposal had been made by Miss Waddington and Miss Clara Waddington, of London, to transfer to the University a sum of £3000 in Three per Cent Consolidated Bank Annuities, for the purpose of founding a classical scholarship in the University, to be called the Waddington Scholarship, in memory of their brother, the late Very Rev. George Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham, formerly Davies University Scholar, and the late Right Hon. Horatio Waddington, M.A., formerly Pitt University Scholar. With the view of giving effect to this munificent offer, regulations for the scholarship have been suggested, and have received the sanction of the Misses Waddington.

The Vice-Chancellor presided, yesterday week, over a meeting of the Senate, in which the new edict on undergraduate discipline was discussed. The Vice-Chancellor said that the edict contained two new prohibitions—that of dealing with money-lenders and that of copying. These new edicts were not issued because the offences were more numerous than usual in University life. The Master of Christ's rejoiced that the edict was recommended, and that all members of the council had signed it. Professor Liveing was glad that the remark had been made by the Vice-Chancellor that these offences were not more numerous than usual, as an article had appeared in one journal saying that the state of the University is now very bad. This was not so; but it was better than formerly. Mr. Morgan, of Jesus, said that where so many young men were brought together they were sure of some who had ample means who would be likely to indulge in the manner prohibited. Their number was becoming fewer, and he should rejoice if the severity with which these offences were to be visited kept them all away. The Rev. G. Brown, St. Catharine's, Proctor, denied the statement that the social evil was of frightful dimensions in Cambridge. The Vice-Chancellor was delighted at the general concurrence with the recommendation of the Syndicate, and would state the result to the Council.

The following is the result of the Matriculation Examination:—King's College, one candidate passed; Trinity College, one candidate passed; St. John's College, three candidates passed; Peterhouse College, one candidate passed; Clare College, four candidates passed; Caius College, two candidates passed; Trinity Hall College, twelve candidates passed; Corpus Christi College, six candidates passed; Jesus College, six candidates passed; Christ's College, one candidate passed; Emmanuel College, two candidates passed; Downing College, one candidate passed—all pensioners; Magdalen and Emmanuel Colleges, one sizar each; non-collegiate students, six: total, forty pensioners, eight sizars.

The Chancellor's prize for the encouragement of legal studies will not be awarded this year, the examiners being of opinion that no candidate of sufficient merit presented himself at the examination.

Mr. Augustus S. Wilkins, M.A., Professor of Latin in Owens College, has been elected Fellow of University College, London.—Mr. George Grote presided at the annual meeting of the members of University College, London, when the following former students of the college who had "passed distinguished examinations for University degrees" were admitted Fellows:—1, Graduates in Arts—Mr. N. E. Hartog, B.A.; Mr. A. S. West, M.A.; R. F. Weymouth, D. Lit.; and Mr. A. S. Wilkins, M.A. 2, Graduates in Medicine or Science—H. C. Bastian, M.A., M.D.; Mr. M. Beck, M.S., M.B.; F. G. Finch, B.A., D. Sc.; and E. L. H. Fox, M.D., M.S.

Bishop Moberly has appointed the Rev. H. T. Armfield, Minor Canon of Salisbury, to be Vice-Principal of the Theological College. Mr. Armfield graduated at Cambridge in 1858, amongst the Wranglers.

The rowing season at Eton College was opened on Tuesday by the procession of eight-oared boats up the river to Hurley.

The *Scotsman* announces the death of Dr. John Duncan, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the New College.

Mr. A. Relton, B.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Mathematical Master of Abingdon Grammar School, has been appointed Second Master of Woking College, by the Rev. C. W. Arnold, Head Master.

At an examination lately held in Malvern College, by J. R. Mozley, M.A., lecturer at King's College, London, and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, the West (classical) Exhibition was awarded to J. Haworth, and the Wilton (mathematical) Exhibition to R. M. Drew. Proxime accesserunt for the West prize, E. Jones, H. Goldingham, D. Faber; for the Wilton prize, G. White, H. Haddon, F. Cooksey.

The announcement has been made of the establishment of eight scholarships of the value of £20 a year, tenable at the upper school at Dulwich College. The scholarships are appropriated in equal proportions to the four parishes which claim a special interest in Edward Alleyn's foundation.

Until within the last three years, the fine monumental architecture to be found throughout India appears to have been wholly neglected by the Government authorities; but, thanks to Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir John Lawrence, to the Duke of Argyll, and especially to the present Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo, a public interest in the subject is awakening which, it is hoped, will rescue these historical monuments from oblivion and the spoliation of war, railways, roadmaking, and ignorant apathy, and spare this country the disgrace of neglecting the arts of a country which it rules.

The engravings of the examples of Indian architecture which we give are taken from a small publication of photographs recently issued by the Science and Art Department for the use of Schools of Art throughout the United Kingdom, for the purpose of making known styles of ornamental art little understood in England, or even in Europe. The first example is of Buddhist architecture—the oldest type of Indian art known. It is the eastern gateway of the Sanchi Tope (No. 1). Our readers are probably aware that many topes—i.e., places for the deposit of relics, tombs, and so forth—are scattered throughout India. Around them were frequently constructed circular walls, and the gateways were generally of an architectural character. The Tope at Sanchi, in Bhilsa, is one of the most remarkable. The date of the tope itself is 500 B.C., while the gateway is about 500 years later. Of the four gateways which originally surrounded it, the eastern is the most perfect; the others have suffered much damage from weather and other disastrous effects, and two of them are now nothing more than masses of richly carved blocks of stone, lying one on the top of the other. Of the eastern gateway a cast is at the present moment being made by a party of Royal Engineers under a subaltern officer, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of India in the North-West Provinces, especially told off for this work by the Government of India. When finished, the cast will be sent to England and exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. In the mean time those of our readers for whom this magnificent memorial of Buddhist art has any interest may find in Mr. Fergusson's exhaustive work, entitled "Tree and Serpent Worship," very complete materials for acquainting themselves with its general features and details.

The second Engraving is of the Temple of the Martand, or the Sun, in Kashmir (view looking east, A.D. 490-555, No. 2). As may be observed, this building has suffered much degradation, and but few indications are left of the original ornamentation on the exterior. When Northern India fell into the possession of the Mohammedans, the principal monuments of the ancient Hindu religion were either destroyed or else defaced; otherwise, there can be but little doubt that these massive structures, of which the Martand is a good example, would have remained to the present time a fine series of records of the architecture of one of the greatest of nations. From time to time travellers have made rough sketches and hasty excavations of these ruins, but no precise survey of them has been made hitherto. It will be, therefore, gratifying to know that one of the earliest results of the archaeological survey which the Government of India has recently established is the forthcoming publication of a volume of photographs, drawings, and plans of Kashmirian remains.

As an illustration of Hindu architecture of the ninth or tenth century, we have selected what is well-known to Indian travellers—viz., the Kylas at Ellora (No. 3), which is about two hundred miles north-east of Bombay. This temple is hewn out of the rock, and its construction is such that no one without difficulty can conceive the patience and labour which its production must have necessitated. It has been excavated upon a hillside, and this fact alone, apart from the work involved in the sculpturing of the surface, bears testimony to the zeal the ancient Indian builders possessed. From the description of it to be found in Mr. Fergusson's interesting work on Indian architecture, it appears that it mainly consists of a sunken rectangular court, 270 ft. long by 150 ft. wide, in the centre of which is the Temple itself. This temple is accessible by way of porches, connected by highly-carved bridges. On each side of the most important porch are pillars. One of these is shown in the Engraving.

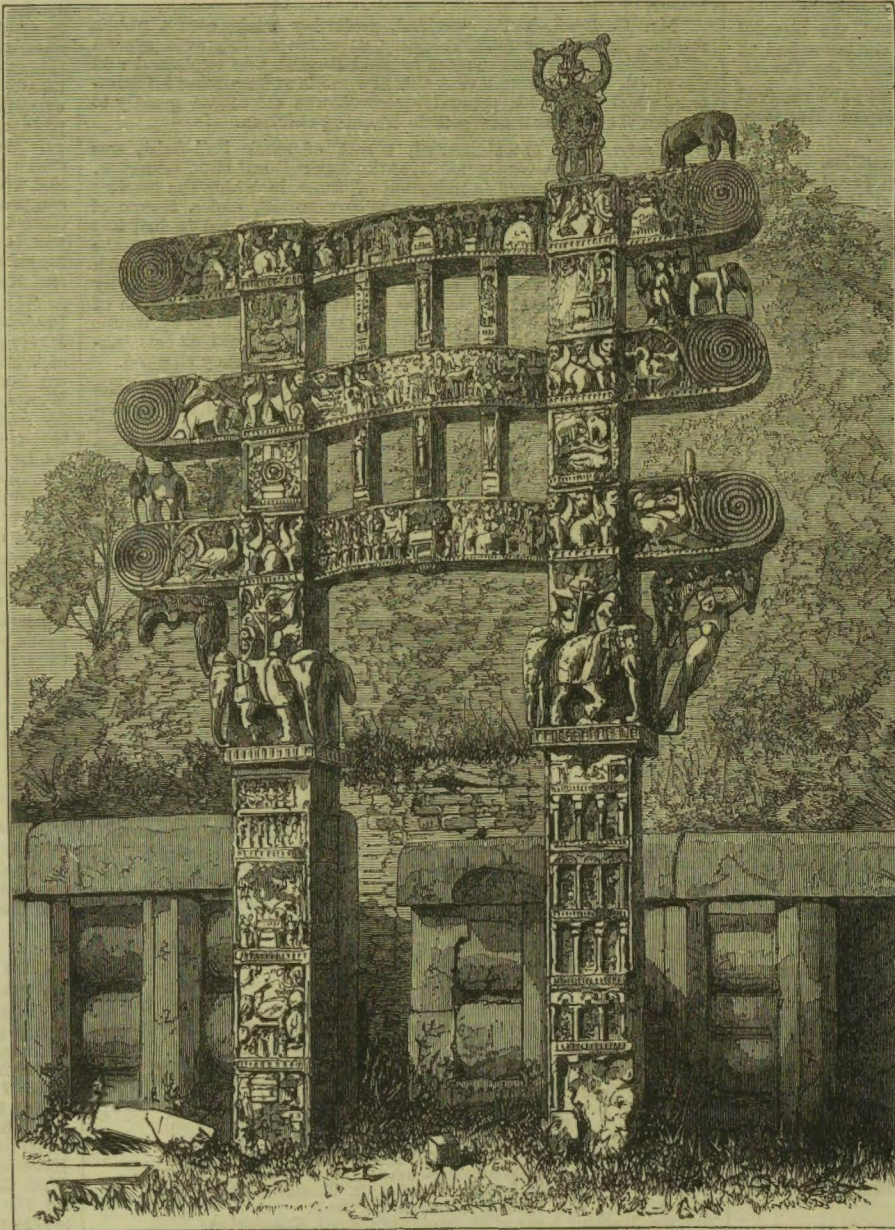
In illustration of a later style of Hindu architecture, we give a view of the colonnade of pillars near the Kootub at Delhi—eleventh century (No. 4). The forms of them are somewhat cumbrous and inelegant. The ornament, like all Indian ornament, is very elaborate, and from the base of each column to its capital there is not a space in which some kind of carving is not to be found. Authorities have doubts as to the site and arrangement of these pillars. The present position they occupy seems not to have been their original one.

It may be observed that the style of the Palace of the Sultana at Futehpore Sikree, which is shown in another photograph, is very different to that of any of the buildings of which we have given Engravings. The ornamentation takes a severer and more geometric character; the carving, too, is much more minute, and representations of human figures and animals are not, as in the case of the earlier Indian buildings, employed for ornamental purposes. It is a specimen of Mohammedan sixteenth-century art, and affords many suggestions to designers in the revived Oriental style of decoration, in which the Parisians at the present moment produce much of their scenery, and adopt for all kinds of ornamental objects for domestic use.

Another remarkable example included in the series is the interior of the Dewannee Khas in the palace at Delhi of the seventeenth century, also in the Mohammedan style, but of a more recent date. This hall is the principal feature of the interior of the whole palace. Its walls, columns, and floor are rich specimens of inlaid precious stones on marble, whilst the ceiling is covered with a carved diaper pattern.

It will have possibly been noticed that the later styles of Indian art very closely resemble the Oriental forms and ornament already made familiar to us by Mr. Owen Jones's works on these subjects. Still, there remains a vast field for the study of a very different

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.



EASTERN GATEWAY OF THE SANCHI TOPE.
(BUDDHIST. A.D. 15.)

character of ornament and architecture in the older Indian buildings; and we are glad to observe the increased and increasing facilities for promoting this valuable study amongst our own countrymen by the practical steps the Indian Government are taking in this matter.

The photograph of the Sanchi Tope was taken by Lieutenant Waterhouse; that of the Martand Temple is one of those taken, for the archaeological survey of the North-West Provinces, by Mr. Burke, of Peshawar; the Kylas at Ellora was photographed by Messrs. Shephard and Bourne, of Calcutta; and the pillars of the Kootub also by Mr. Bourne.

LITERATURE.

The Works of Christopher Marlowe, including his Translations. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cunningham. (Albert Crocker.) The lovers of good old

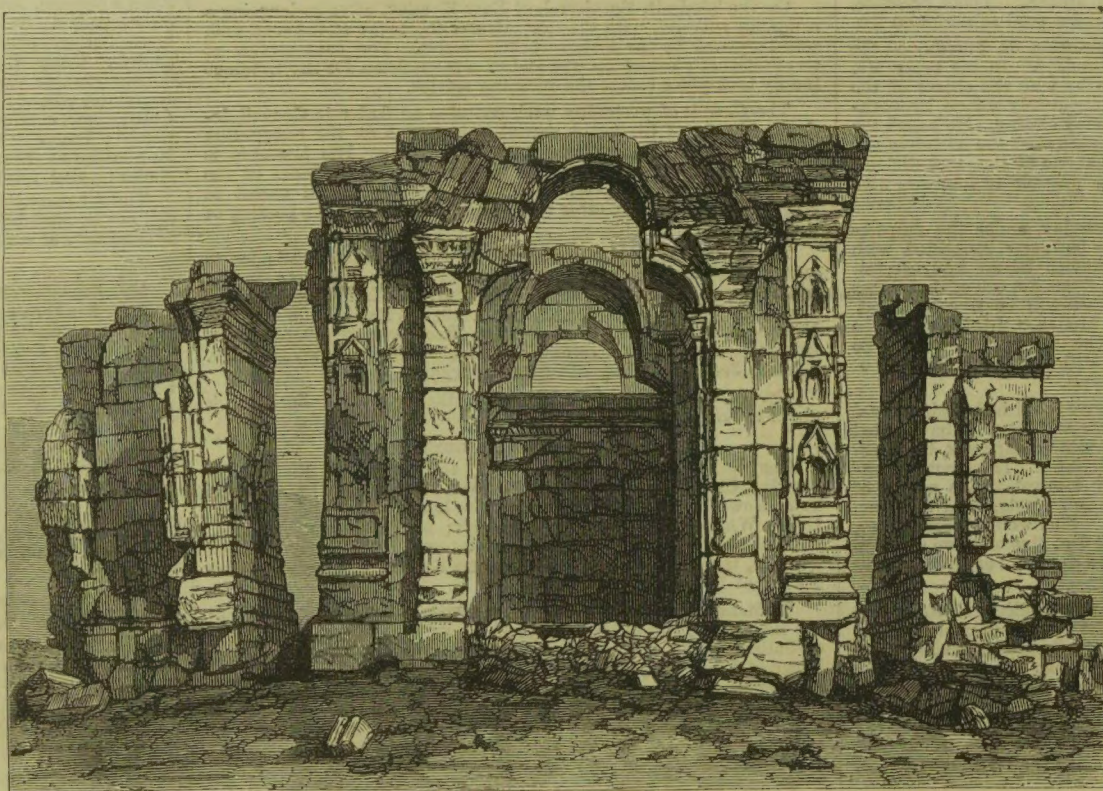
divided into what he calls "Sestiads," from the name of Hero's abode, must have been relished by the author of "Venus and Adonis;" and we know that Shakespeare thought sweetly of "The Passionate Pilgrim," and other lyrics of love. The translations from Lucan and Ovid have been included in this collection, less for their own worth than to show the extent and direction of Marlowe's studies as a classical scholar. Colonel Cunningham supplies an instructive selection of notes to all the plays and poems, with several interesting pieces in the appendix, and a convenient index.

The Death of Marlowe: A Tragedy in One Act. By R. H. Horne. (T. H. Lacy.) It is a fortunate coincidence which has laid upon our table, beside the Mermaid edition of Christopher Marlowe's dramatic and poetical works, a fresh reprint of Mr. Horne's very genuine specimen of fine dramatic poetry upon the subject of Marlowe's tragical end. Mr. Horne, it may be needful to tell our younger readers, ranked high among English men of letters some twenty or thirty years ago, when his mythological epic of "Orion,"

his historical tragedies of "Cosmo de' Medici" and "Gregory VII.," and his mystery-play of "Judas Iscariot," with a novel or two, and several series of literary and biographical essays, won him a large share of public notice. But he emigrated to Australia, and engaged in colonial business of one sort and another. Having lately returned to Old England, he reminds the literary world of his existence by again putting forth "The Death of Marlowe," which was originally dedicated to Leigh Hunt, and which is inscribed henceforth to the memory of that good man and good writer. Before perusing the three scenes which comprise this brief and startling tragedy, it may be advisable to read Colonel Cunningham's memoir of the brilliant scholar and poet of the Elizabethan era. Marlowe was born at Canterbury, in February, 1564, two months before Shakespeare; he studied at Cambridge, and then lived a short, wild life in London, as "a man of wit and pleasure about town." He shone brightly in the theatre, but was a Bohemian Prodigal Son; and was killed in a tavern brawl, at Deptford, in May, 1593, on account of some woman in his company who had been insulted by another man. Mr. Horne has elevated this not very promising subject into a conception of high moral interest by making the attachment of Marlowe to Cicely, though irregular and liable to censure, a turning-point of reformation in the characters of both. They are, in fact, approaching a mutual agreement to purify the future course of their lives, when the distracting adventure of one mad carouse, interrupted by the

loathsome insolence of Jaconot, suddenly puts an end to Marlowe's career. The subject has its difficulties; but it is firmly and discreetly handled, and with a force of passionate sympathy and a realistic strength of delineation which command our attention.

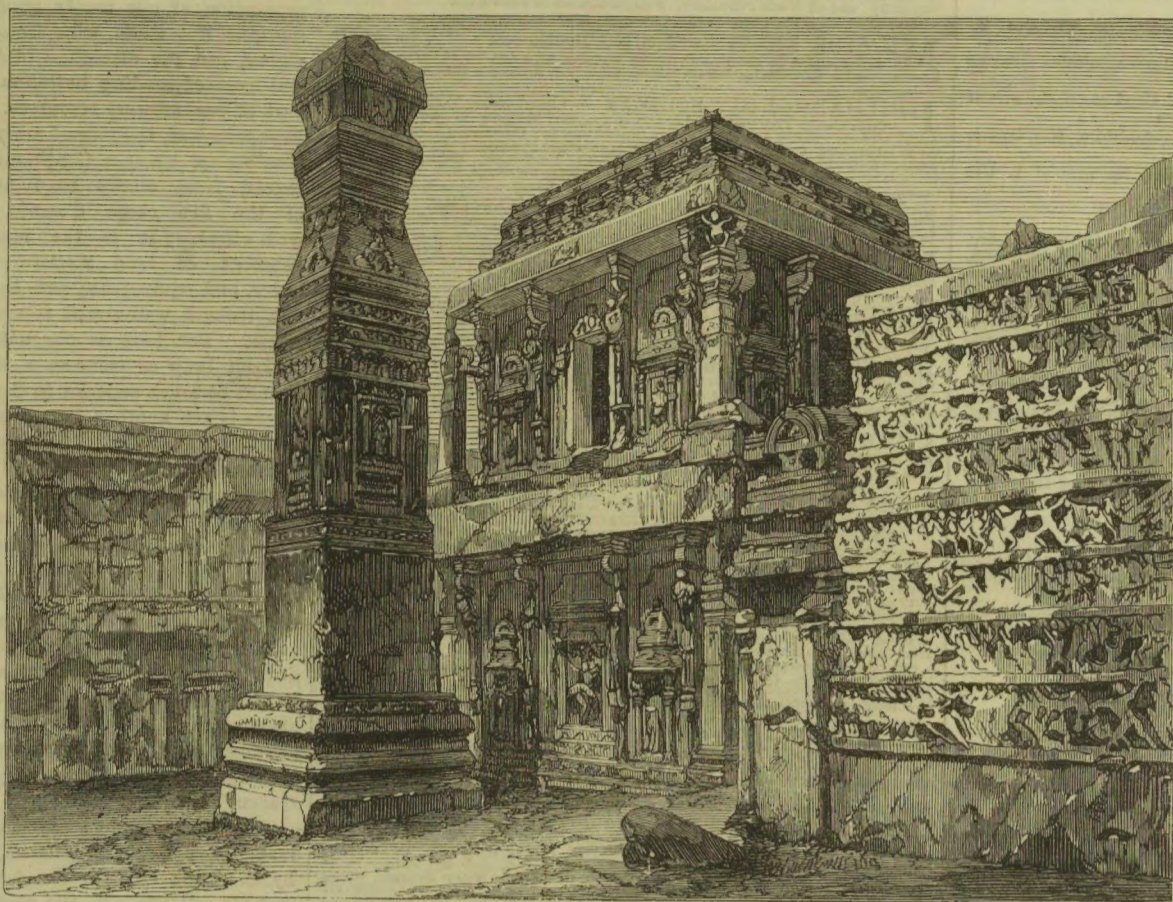
The Life of Mary Russell Mitford, in a Selection from her Letters to her Friends. (Bentley.) The authoress of "Our Village," of several acted tragedies, and of many other literary works that deserve to be long read and admired, was one of the most



TEMPLE OF MARTTAND, OR THE SUN, KASHMIR.
(HINDU. A.D. 490-555.)

English literature are greatly indebted to Mr. Crocker, the enterprising publisher, and to Colonel Cunningham, the learned, tasteful, and judicious editor, of "this Mermaid Series" of our Elizabethan dramatists. The price and size of these compact volumes, which are wonderfully cheap, make them suitable companions to the Globe Shakespeare of Messrs. Macmillan; but they have a clearer print on better paper, and are much easier for worn eyes to read. It is a twelvemonth since we had the pleasure of

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.



THE KYLAS AT ELLORA.
(HINDU. NINTH OR TENTH CENTURY.)

Illustrated by the Author. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) Apache country is understood to be another name for Arizona, which lies to the south of New Mexico, and borders upon California to the west and Texas to the east. Such a topographical position, from the nature of its approaches and surroundings, suggests an excellent field for adventurous travellers. And our author must be allowed to have made the most, if not the best, of his opportunities. Nothing calculated to excite astonishment, horror, disgust, or laughter appears to have escaped his observation, even if he have not sometimes improved occasion by having recourse to reminiscences of Fenimore Cooper and inferior authors of the American-Indian school of romance, or by drawing upon his own unassisted imagination. His work is of Transatlantic origin in respect of publication, as well as of incident and authorship; and it was, therefore, quite according to precedent that it should exhibit certain traces of a vulgarity which is far from uncommon amongst our own smart writers, but still more common amongst similar writers on the other side of the Atlantic. The illustrations are really remarkable, both for their number, which is almost excessive, and for their graphic character, which is very great. They

comparison in point of lofty simplicity, poetical beauty, exquisite taste, vivid colouring, holy inspiration, and didactic power, with the well-known "Story Without an End," it may be said that they are, both in matter and manner, better suited to the comprehension and expectation of ordinary children. It must not be supposed, however, that their intrinsic merits are small; they are, on the contrary, of a very high order. In the last illustration there is a sitting figure, which may impress observers with a notion that faithful attention to detail sometimes produces a slightly ludicrous effect; one cannot well enter into particulars, and a want of fulness in the drapery may not recall to every mind ridiculous reminiscences of the "flogging-block."

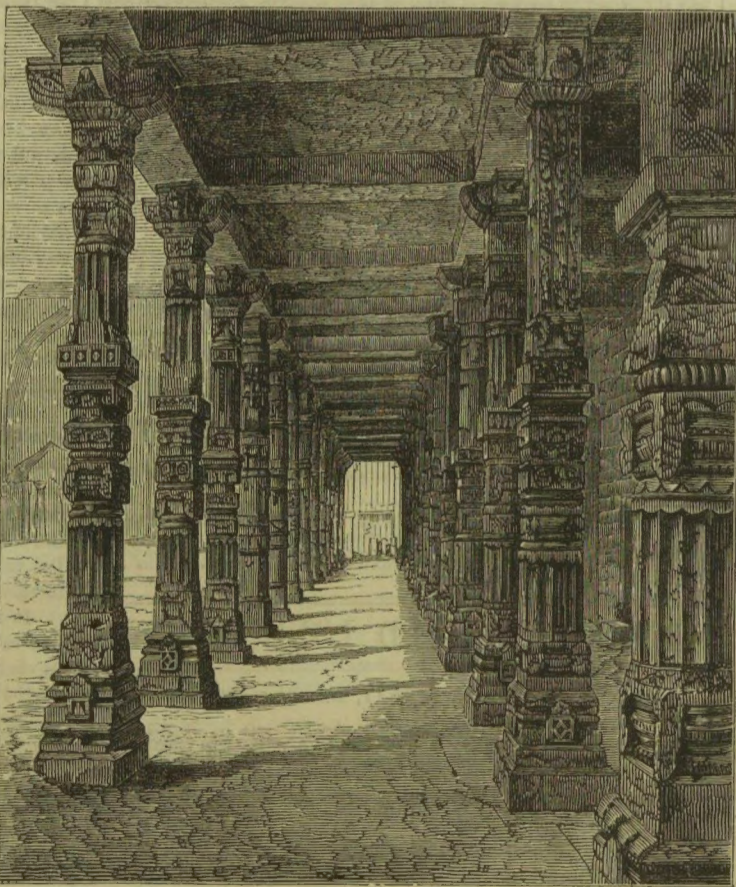
Ancient Classics: Homer; The Iliad. By the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons.) Whether it be the last strong flare before the light goes out for ever, or the additional fierceness and body of a flame which is actually nourished by opposition, there is no certain way of finding out; but it is an indisputable fact that the torch of classical learning, so far as the term may be confined to the ancients, seems to burn more brightly than ever in these days of flat blasphemy uttered against the dead

languages. The masterpieces of the old Greek and Roman poets have lately been poured forth in a flood of more or less readable translations; and new editions of ancient authors, the literary stars of old Greece and Rome, have appeared in quick succession. There is now in course of publication a series of handy volumes, of which it may be as well to explain the object. They appeal to readers who either never had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the chief literature of ancient Greece and Rome or, having had the opportunity, have missed their advantage because they were neglectful of it at the first, or unable, from stress of business or failure of memory, to keep it afterwards; and who, nevertheless, would fain refresh from time to time their weary minds with draughts from the well which the use of ages has not exhausted. Mæonian Homer, as the Roman lyrist allowed, holds the first place; and it was, therefore, quite according to the fitness of things to commence with the *Iliad*. The author begins with an introduction, in which will be found quite as much as it is requisite for comprehension and peace of mind to know of the theories advanced about the personality and impersonality of Homer, about the story upon which the *Iliad* is founded, and about the way in which the ships were drawn up and the manner in which the combatants fought through the dreary ten years of the Trojan war. Then follows a sort of running commentary on the poem itself; and with description, criticism, and exposition are intermingled passages culled from the best translations, and illustrative quotations from original poems of our own great masters, and from other sources. A more interesting companion and useful guide to have at one's elbow, whether the original or a translation be the study pursued, it would be difficult to imagine, and, if the first volume be a fair sample of the whole series, teachers and pupils, students and triflers, will do well to keep an eye upon the successive issues.

Phoebe's Mother. By Louisa Anne Meredith. (Tinsley.) Notwithstanding the pains with which the author, as a sort of Madame Rachel in the moral branch of the beautifying business, endeavours to embellish Phoebe's mother, the result is far from satisfactory. Phoebe's mother was, after all, a lady of anything but irreproachable character; and the leniency with which she is treated by the author is not to be commended. And there is something shocking in the doctrine that Christian forgiveness requires you to connive at the escape of a murderer. The story of Phoebe's mother, so far as it has any interest, would fill about a dozen pages; it is made to supply a title to two volumes. This reminds one of a small spider stuck in the middle of his extensive web; only the spider is comparatively substantial and his web is artistically woven. The tale is besprinkled with pathos and piety after a fashion which calls to mind Mr. Swiveller and his pepper-box; and delicate matters are somewhat coarsely handled.

The Literature and Curiosities of Dreams. By Frank Seafieid, M.A. (Lockwood and Co.) It is not probable that speculation on the subject of dreams will ever be completely exploded, even though they have long ceased to be interpreted after the fashion which must have invested them with so much importance in the days of Pharaoh and his chief butler and chief baker. There is still, therefore, room for such books as this, which has reached a second edition, has been reviewed, and contains a vast amount of curious information. It makes a solid, handy, entertaining volume.

Sir Moses Montefiore publishes the translation of a Hebrew letter addressed to him by the representatives of the several Jewish congregations in Jerusalem, in the hope that private benevolence may afford some aid in alleviating the distress now prevailing there.



COLONNADE OF HINDU PILLARS NEAR THE KOOTUB, AT DELHI.
(ELEVENTH CENTURY.)

lack finish, no doubt, and, in fact, have no pretension to it; they may be faulty in point of drawing, and they must be in many cases mere caricatures; but, rough, incorrect, and grotesque as they may be, they add immensely to the attractions of the volume. The author cannot be accused of backwardness in the statement of his experiences; and, if he be guiltless of exaggeration, he certainly ought to be an authority upon subjects connected with sleeping and other accommodation. His experience ranges, he affirms, from his "mother-earth to the foretop of a whale-ship, from an Indian wigwag to a Parisian hotel, from an African palm-tree to an Arctic snowbank." He has "slept in the same bed with two donkeys, a camel, half a dozen Arabs, several goats, and a horse." He has "slept on beds alive with snakes, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, bugs, and fleas—beds in which men stricken with the plague had died horrible deaths—beds that might reasonably be suspected of smallpox, measles, and Asiatic cholera." He has "slept in beds of rivers and beds of rock-sand, and on the bare bedrock. Standing, sitting, lying down, doubled up, and hanging

estimable women in England. Her life, which began in December, 1787, and lasted sixty-seven years, to January, 1855, was one of the noblest examples of filial devotion, of unselfish sympathy with many friends, of incessant labour, cheerful poverty, and grateful enjoyment of the purest natural pleasures. She had no such notion of herself; indeed, she thought herself not at all better than she ought to be, though she was more concerned about doing than being. But this is the impression left upon our mind by the three volumes of her selected private letters. They are finally edited by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange; but the task was shared at its commencement by "one of her executors," and probably by the late Rev. W. Harness, her oldest and most intimate friend. The series of letters begins in 1806, when she was a school-girl at Knightsbridge. With the exception of a few written in the same year from Northumberland, where she accompanied her father in a round of visits, nearly all of them are dated from her rural abode in the neighbourhood of Reading, or now and then from London, during a few days' absence from that home of her youth and of her whole life. The circumstances of her position, as the only child of rich parents, whose fortune was utterly wasted by Dr. Mitford's extravagance after his daughter's entrance into social life, were extremely trying. She seems to have renounced, without the slightest expression of regret, all hope of another domestic connection, if ever she had thought of marriage. This highly-gifted young woman resolved that her father and mother should have the comfort of her bright and lively spirit to console their poverty so long as they lived. It was in 1820, after many years of gradual sinking, that the pecuniary affairs of Dr. Mitford, once a wealthy Berkshire squire, fell into complete ruin; and the little family, reduced to the income from a trust fund of £3000, took refuge in a poor small cottage at Three-Mile Cross. Mrs. Mitford, the good and gentle wife of a reckless husband, survived this change ten years, and Dr. Mitford above twenty years, chiefly supported by the genius and industry of his daughter, who never breathed a word or sigh of complaint. The rustic hamlet, three miles from Reading, on the Basingstoke road, where Miss Mitford lived, till she removed to Swallowfield, another mile away, four years before her death, has been made classic ground by her charming sketches of English country scenes and manners. Bertram House, the former mansion of her father in his prosperous days, stands in the same neighbourhood. In spite of the loss of wealth, the Mitfords seem to have kept all the best of their old friends and acquaintances in their county; while the fame of so popular an authoress, and of so good and pleasant a woman, procured her as much social attention as she had leisure to receive; but she rarely visited at a distance from her own home. There is a considerable difference, however, between the earlier half of this collection of letters, consisting of those she wrote from Bertram House, before 1820, to Sir William Elford, an accomplished old gentleman in Devonshire, who delighted in clever literary gossip, and her later correspondence with some intimate friends—Mr. Harness, Miss Jephson, Mr. B. R. Haydon, Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. Jennings, and Miss Elizabeth Barrett, afterwards Mrs. Browning. The first set of letters, though perfectly natural and unaffected, have rather the air of deliberate compositions; the others are the free outpouring of her generous sympathies, her abundant wit and humour, and her ardent love of truth and right. She was, in the midst of her own manifold occupations—as writer, housekeeper, gardener, and companion—always a great reader of new books; and her critical judgments of Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, Hazlitt, Irving, Dickens, Lever, Kingsley, Hawthorne, and other contemporary authors, are singularly just and clear. One of the objects of her admiration, even in 1852, was the Emperor Napoleon III.; but she had, like Hazlitt, cherished an enthusiastic idea of Napoleon I. These volumes contain a large amount of original suggestion, of amusing anecdote, and lively description, and of wholesome feeling expressed in the best language, which must recommend them, besides their biographical interest, to every reader of taste and good sense.

Aspromonte, and other Poems. (Macmillan.) The author of these poems, whom we should guess to be a lady, tells us that "they were written several years ago, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two." This statement probably refers to the first series, entitled "Poems for Italy," the earliest of which must have been that upon the execution of Felice Orsini, in March, 1858, followed by two sonnets to Garibaldi, and a hymn for the battle of Volturno, in September, 1860; besides which there is a poem on the defeat and capture of Garibaldi at Aspromonte, which took place in the autumn of 1862. It was very natural that an enthusiastic young Englishwoman, feeling a romantic interest in the cause of Italian liberty, should burst forth into songs of ecstatic admiration in those days of exciting adventure, when the fate of a struggling nation seemed to hang upon the chances of a conspiracy, the caprices of an Emperor, or the heroic exploits and angelic virtues ascribed by popular fame to a generous leader of irregular warfare. But Garibaldi-worship has its due limit; and the desperate attempt of Orsini, which can only be excused by supposing him to have been under the influence of a monomaniac frenzy or delusion, is even less worthy of poetic eulogy than the headstrong defiance of lawful constitutional government, which brought on the repeated disasters of Aspromonte, in 1862, and of Mentana, in 1867. We can, however, in some degree comprehend and sympathise with the ardent feelings by which the writer of these poems was inspired, though a calmer judgment in after years may have found reason to take a different view of some of those transactions. Among the second series, called "Dramatic Lyrics," though not at all dramatic either in form or spirit, we should point out "De Profundis," "The Iris," and "The Fall of the Leaf," as very beautiful and truthful expressions of the sentiments of pure devotion and affectionate resignation. "A Week in July," one of the third or miscellaneous series, has so much originality of design and treatment that we cannot doubt the author's capacity for idyllic composition of a high order. Imagination, the soul of all poetry, she certainly does possess; and her later productions, assuming that these pieces are arranged nearly in the order of the times at which they were written, show a great improvement in style and versification. She will find it safer, in these respects, to choose Tennyson, Longfellow, and Wordsworth, for her models, instead of Mrs. Browning, who had more genius than art.

Adventures in the Apache Country. By J. Ross Browne.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Leicester, the wife of Joseph Crisp Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at Fleming's Hotel, Clarges-street, the wife of A. H. Dennistoun, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Southsea, the wife of Captain Edward Osborne Hewett, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

On Dec. 15, 1869, at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Frederick Holland, of a son—Gerald Lionel Sothorn.

On the 28th ult., at Wilton House, Ross, Herefordshire, Mrs. George Dolby, of a daughter, stillborn.

On Jan. 2, at Buenos Ayres, South America, the wife of A. Ure Mackinlay, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Jan. 13, at Santos, Brazil, by the British Consul, William Henry, eldest son of the late William Augustus Dalton, Esq., of Hammersmith, London, to Mary Emma, daughter of J. T. Cook, Esq., of Texas, United States, America.

On the 1st inst., at St. John's Church, Hampstead, by the Rev. J. G. Brewster, Albert Andrew Pinson, Esq., late Captain 16th Reg., to Catherine Edith, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James Roxburgh, late of The Lodge, Rostrevor, Ireland.

On Jan. 27, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, by the Rev. L. A. Tait, James Cross Johnston, Esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon, to Eliza (Lilla), eldest daughter of the Hon. J. Scott Bushe, Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, and granddaughter of the late Ven. George Cummins, A.M., Archdeacon of Trinidad.

On the 24th ult., at St. Saviour's, Maida-vale, John S. Harvey, Esq., M.D., of Boulogne-sur-Mer, to Josephine Madeline Stewart, of Bayswater, widow of the late R. W. D. Stewart, Esq., of the Inner Temple and of Elgin-crescent, Notting-hill.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at Speen Hill House, Newbury, Frances, widow of the late Hon. and Very Rev. George Pellet, D.D., Dean of Norwich, and daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Addington, first Viscount Sidmouth.

On the 25th ult., at Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Charlotte Gordon, fifth daughter of William Ireland Blackburne-Maze, Esq., aged 3 years.

On the 26th ult., at Grainville, Jersey, of bronchitis, Martha, widow of the late John Poingdestre, Esq., in her 70th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12.

SUNDAY, March 6.—First Sunday in Lent. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Irons, Rector of Waddingham, Lincolnshire; special evening service, 7 p.m.; the Bishop of Ripon. Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Bishop of Ripon; Whitehall, 11 a.m.; Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christchurch; 3 p.m.; the Bishop of London. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m.; the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the House of Commons; 7.0 p.m.; the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

MONDAY, 7.—The Horticultural Society of London founded, 1804. Meetings: Royal Institution General Meeting, 2 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Bloxam on Chemistry); Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture); Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain Cowper Coles on Turbine Ships); Cantor Lectures (Society of Arts), 8 p.m. (Dr. B. Paul on Combustion).

TUESDAY, 8.—Sir William Chambers, architect, died, 1796. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.; Ethnographical and Photographic Societies, 8 p.m.; University College, London, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Seeley, on Louis Napoleon); Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Masters on Plant Life).

WEDNESDAY, 9.—Ember week. Drawingroom held by the Queen, 3 p.m. Meetings: Literary (anniversary), 2 p.m.; Geological, Graphic, and Royal Microscopical Societies, 8 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Bridges Adams on Tramways in Streets).

THURSDAY, 10.—Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1833. Moon's first quarter, 1.12 p.m. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Paleontology); Inventors' Institute, 7.30; Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal, Antiquaries, and Zoological Societies, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Odling on Vegetable Products).

FRIDAY, 11.—Sir Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy, died, 1820. Levée held by the Queen, 3 p.m. Meetings: Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.; Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Westmacott, R.A., a Chapter on Art, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, 12.—St. Gregory the Great, Confessor, Bishop of Rome, died 604. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 3 p.m.; Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture (Professor Max Müller on the Science of Religion).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 33	4 48	5 15	5 32	5 48	6 16	6 21
10 15	10 30	10 57	11 14	11 31	11 59	12 06

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.			
Feb.	22	29.656	37.1	33.4	87	9	29.5	41.5	SW. WSW.	261	.00
	23	29.406	41.2	34.5	79	6	36.2	48.2	SW. W. WSW.	216	.00
	24	29.592	36.3	30.7	82	5	26.9	44.7	NNW. SSW. SW.	270	.00
	25	29.516	41.5	35.5	81	7	33.1	49.0	WSW. W. SW.	208	.00
	26	29.590	50.0	45.1	84	9	44.5	54.3	S. SSW.	305	.09
	27	29.642	51.4	48.5	91	10	47.5	55.4	SSW. S.	522	.10
	Mar. 1	29.642	51.4	48.5	91	10	47.5	55.4	SSW. S. SSW.	489	.22

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.624 29.426 29.667 29.470 29.604 29.537 29.667
Temperature of Air .. 37.05 41.19 34.10 42.49 43.60 51.60 52.1
Temperature of Water .. 34.50 40.00 32.00 40.50 43.60 48.60 49.1
Direction of Wind SW. SW. NNW. WSW. S. SSW. SW.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, Gallery, 9, Conduit-street EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN. Ro sa Bonheur, ST. HUBERT'S STAG by Rosa Bonheur, exhibiting at the above gallery. Admission, 1s.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W. THE SPRING EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Open at Nine.
G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will CLOSE on SATURDAY, MARCH 19. 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till dusk. Admission, 1s.
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

BEETHOVEN'S MASS in D and CHORAL FANTASIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Madame Rudersdorff, Mdlle. De Falewka, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Cummings, Herr Carl Stepan, Madame Arabella Goldard, Band and Chorus of 30 performers. Conductor, Mr. Banby. Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Balcony and Area (Numbered and Reserved), 5s. Admission, 3s. 2s., and 1s.; at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 35, Poultry; the principal Music-sellers; and Austin's, St. James's Hall, where also may be had Novello's 2vo Edition of the Mass, price 2s.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 7, the Programme will include Andante and Fugue in E Minor, for Strings (Mendelssohn); Trio in C Minor, for Strings (Beethoven); Sonata in G Major, Op. 95, for Piano and Violin (Beethoven); Fantasia (Chromastis) (Bach), for Piano alone; and Fantasia and Fugue for Organ (Bach). Executants—Mr. Joachim, Charles Halle, L. Ries, Strauss, Arthur Le Jeune, and Plattl. Vocalist: Miss Enriques. Conductor, Mr. Benedikt. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. SIMS REEVES'S BENEFIT, MARCH 18, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s.; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; and 41, Moorgate-street, City. Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and all Music Publishers. Full particulars in a few days.

MR. SIMS REEVES will SING Beethoven's "Adelaide," accompanied on the Pianoforte by Madame ARABELLA GODDARD, who kindly gives her valuable services on this occasion. ST. JAMES'S HALL, MARCH 18.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—First Concert, MARCH 16, WEDNESDAY, Eight o'clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Unreserved Tickets, 5s. and 6d.—Hambro, Cook, and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; St. James's Hall; Chappell's; Mitchell's; B. Ollivier's, Bond-street; Keith, Frowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and Alfred Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings, &c.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 11, Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS. Principal Vocalists—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Dalmaine, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Patry. Band and Chorus, on the usual complete scale of the Society's performances. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.; at No. 8, Exeter Hall, consist of 700 performers.

SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Director, Mr. John Boosey.—SATURDAY, MARCH 12. Artists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Blanche Cole, Madame Patry, and Madame Sainton-Dolby; 54, and 61.—Hambro, Cook, and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; St. James's Hall; Chappell's; Mitchell's; B. Ollivier's, Bond-street; Keith, Frowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and Alfred Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings, &c.

SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS.—Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSEI, Pianist to the King of Prussia, will make his FOURTH Appearance on SATURDAY NEXT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE SPRING RESORT. NEXT WEEK.—SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.—SHILLING OPERAS.

Monday, Offenbach's Popular Operatic Extravaganza, 80 successful last week, continued THREE DAYS ONLY, under the direction of and Wednesday, Mr. J. Russell.

Thursday, will be produced Benedikt's Grand Opera, THE LILY OF KILLARNEY (First Time), under the direction of Mr. George Perren. New Scenery by Mr. F. Fenton. Full Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Full particulars duly announced.

Monday to Friday.—No extra charge. Admission to Palace, including Opera Theatre, as usual, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season-Tickets (present issue for twelve months from March 1 at all entrances and agents); Reserved Stalls, 2s. 6d.

Saturday.—Concert and Promenade, Half-a-Crown. Fine Art Courts, Picture Gallery, Music, Statuary, Portrait Busts, Orangeries, Comelias and Spring Flowers; Fountains, Tropical Plants, Giant Ferns, Trees, and the thousand delights of the People's Palace.

HAMLET.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. EVERY MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, and on Saturdays at Three, as arranged for Reading by Mr. J. M. BELLER. The Play illustrated with novel and complete Scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Callcott, and O'Connor. The Box Office open from Eleven to Five. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Body of the Hall, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stall entrance in Mortimer-street.

G. REEVES SMITH, Manager.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES AND COX AND BOB (25th time). Last Week but Four. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight: Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognized CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and often ten, times in each week for five consecutive years, an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented. The great Company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Frowse, Cheapside; Alfred Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at the 9 a.m. Doors open for Day Performance, 2.30; for Evening Performance, 7.30.—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

W. S. WOODIN'S Fifteenth Week at the EGYPTIAN HALL, with his Famous and Original CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK Entertainment, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings, at 3. The beautiful Scenic Illustrations by J. O'Connor. Box-office open from 10 till 5; Tickets of all principal Music-sellers. Manager, Mr. Dudley.

HAMILTON'S AMERICA AS IT IS. Pictorial, Descriptive, Vocal, and Musical. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. AGRICULTURAL CONCERT HALL, Islington-green. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Charterton.—Immense success of PEEP O'DAY. On MONDAY, MARCH 7, and during the Week, a new and original Farce, entitled PEBB O'DAY, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear; after which, at Eight, the Irish Romantic Drama, entitled PEEP O'DAY; or, Savourneen Deelish. Principal Characters by Messrs. J. B. Howard, L. Nanton, Barrett, Neville, McIntyre, F. Charles, and J. Reynolds; Misses Edith Stuart, Amy Roselle, and Rosina Vokes. The Pair and the Faction Fight illustrated by 300 Auxiliaries. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Shirling. On SATURDAY, MARCH 26, a Variety of Entertainments for the BENEFIT OF MR. CHARTERTON, being the Last Night of the Season. Doors open at Half-past six, commence at Seven; terminate at Eleven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

ITALIAN OPERA.—THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. SEASON 1870.—Full particulars will be duly announced.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN as Lord Dundreary, and Mr. Buckstone as Asa Trenchard, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, Every Evening.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Misses Herbert, Henrade, Larkin, and Salie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gibson Murray, and Lionel Brough. After which, New Burlesque, LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with AN UNHAPPY PAIR.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. New and Startling SCENES IN THE ARENA: fresh Acts, and an almost entire Change of Programme. Benham, the Vanishing Clown, nightly received with roars of laughter. Farewell Performances of those Star Artists Mdlle Oceana, Mons. Alexandrin, Martini Family, &c. Every Evening at Half-past Seven; and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Morning at Half-past Two.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. The Proprietors have much pleasure in announcing the engagement, at an enormous cost, of Fraulein LAURA, the most daring, graceful, and beautiful performer in the lofty wire ever witnessed. She has never hitherto performed in the United Kingdom, but has had the honour of appearing before nearly the whole of the Continental Courts, where she has created a perfect furore. At an immense elevation, and on a wire no thicker than a man's finger, she accomplishes all the most difficult feats ever attempted by the great Blondin, and concludes her performance by carrying a person on her back the whole length of the Circus, unquestionably the most astounding exhibition ever witnessed. Fraulein Laura will make her Debut on MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 7.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Every Evening, at Seven, JACK THE GIANT-KILLER. On MONDAY, MARCH 21, Dion Boucicault's Great Drama, FORMOSA, Original Scenery and Effects. Easter Monday, Mr. J. L. Toole in DEARER THAN LIFE; and Miss Julia Mathews in a New Burlesque.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

The debate on the Navy Estimates is always the occasion of some jealous bickering and recrimination between past and present Lords of the Admiralty or Secretaries to that Board.

There is so much growling and snapping over this indispensable bone of contention that party spirit is apt to mix with the real interest of the subject. The organisation of those vast and complex establishments, official, commercial, manufacturing, seafaring, scientific, and militant, which constitute our maritime force, is at all times worthy of study. It is, unquestionably, the most difficult matter of administration belonging to the public business of this or any other country.

To Great Britain it is certainly the most important. We should lay it down as a prime maxim of national policy that this kingdom ought to possess a fleet able, on short notice, to beat the combined fleets of any two foreign Powers in the English Channel. There is no offensive arrogance in such a pretension. It is not like one of the great military Empires on the Continent announcing its purpose to keep up a land army twice as big as that of any other State.

The British fleet is to serve instead of a British army, which cannot be held available in Europe. The reason why our Army cannot be obvious enough. We

spend as much money for land forces as any of our neighbours; and we manage, without a conscription, to array a fair proportion of our manly youth under standards of martial service. But India, with its continual waste of the lives, the vigour, and the discipline of English soldiers, and the time and cost of sending battalions to and fro, absorbs the best part of our military resources. If unhappily involved in a European war, the largest army which our Government could possibly set upon a Continental battle-field would scarcely exceed from 50,000 to 70,000 men—about equal to one of the five corps d'armée which Prussia lately used with effect. It is the more needful that our establishment of land warfare should be perfect in skill, order, and equipment; and that it should be supported by a well-trained, well-armed reserve of militia and volunteers at home. But here is our national excuse for maintaining, without brag or menace, a sea-fighting establishment that should be much superior to those of the other maritime States. There is yet another argument to the same purpose. The cost of naval protection is virtually an insurance premium for the amount of our commercial interests at sea. These are so enormous, both in shipping and merchandise, so far exceeding those of other nations, that we have a right to a far greater naval force in proportion to the size of this kingdom. But a further reason may be found in its insular position, with its extensive coast, and the widely scattered colonial empire which demands to be visited and sometimes defended. It is evident, upon all these considerations, that the first principle of every British Government, whether calling itself Liberal or Conservative, should be to maintain the efficiency of British armaments afloat. This is a necessary condition of safety, not to speak of dignity and prosperity, for England, Scotland, Ireland, and their remote dependencies, under the crown of Queen Victoria.

The apparatus by which this great object of British statesmanship, loyalty, and patriotism is to be secured was explained by the First Lord of the Admiralty on Monday night. He and his colleagues in the present Liberal Ministry have had their praise for the strict and wise economy by which they save two millions sterling in the yearly expenses of this department. We utterly decline to go into the alleged personal grievances of two or three hundred office clerks and three or four thousand dockyard labourers who have lost their work by the late measures of reform. Let people be generous with their own money, not with that which they take out of the pockets of other people. Would any of the great shipbuilding firms at Millwall, or Birkenhead, or Glasgow, or Jarrow persist for months and years in paying more hands than they wanted, because they did not like to seem hard? The stewards or managers of a private concern, or the directors of a joint-stock company, who should be guilty of such weakness, would commit a breach of trust; and what are the Admiralty but trustees for a public undertaking? Mr. Childers assures us that an expenditure of nine millions and a quarter sterling, instead of more than eleven millions, which was the sum required by his predecessors, will provide us annually with a thoroughly efficient naval force. That is all we need be called upon to pay for the construction, the equipment, and repair, the manning and officering, the direction and supervision of all the Queen's ships, until we happen to be involved in war with some foreign nation fighting at sea. This is a very satisfactory piece of information, provided we can be sure that there is no diminution of strength in the actual condition of the fleet, or in the means of preserving and replacing it when impaired by time or accidents of service. It is most important to see what it is that Mr. Childers, with his Civil Lords and Sea Lords, his Financial Secretary, his Controller, and his Chief Constructor—who now share all real authority between them—propose to give us for the nine millions sterling. We would rather pay twelve or fifteen millions than not get what we want of this department. Now, what we want is armed ships of different classes, suitable to various duties, with trained seamen and skilful officers to handle them. Dockyards and stores, Whitehall offices, and all the machinery of civil business, exist only for the sake of the floating portion of the service. We must therefore look, in the first instance, to the sufficiency and efficiency of that, regarding the Admiralty establishments on land as nothing but the instruments of its maintenance in good working order. Let us see how much sea-fighting power the judicious employment of nine millions a year can provide.

It is calculated that a dockyard expenditure of less than two millions and a half will, besides repairing, suffice to build in each year new ships to the aggregate size of 19,000 or 20,000 tons. The Admiralty will use this building power for the construction, in the present year, of three new ironclads, one frigate, one corvette, and six small vessels. As it is supposed that an iron-clad ship of war lasts but twenty years, the rate of construction will produce and keep up a fleet of fifty or sixty ironclads. Our actual force, when the ships now building are finished, already consists of forty large ironclads, thirty-one being broadside ships and nine being turret-ships, with five smaller broadside-ships and two smaller turret-ships. A description of all these, with the history of their design and construction, and of the experiments and controversies about them, will be found in the book lately written by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., Chief Constructor of the Navy, and published by Mr. Murray. We think the readers of that interesting volume will be convinced that, for the ten millions sterling which the construction of ironclads has cost us within ten years, the country has got the full worth of its money. Mistakes have undoubtedly been made; and the earliest of those mighty ships—such as the Warrior, the Black Prince, and the Minotaur—though handsome and swift, are comparatively weak, both defensively and offensively, beside those of recent design. The change is due, not merely to the tremendous force and weight of the new artillery, and the increasing thickness of the armour—shown in

the Hercules, a broadside-ship, and in the Monarch, Thunderer, and Devastation, turret-ships of the last year or two—but also to the adoption of improved forms in the hull, which give more carrying power and more handiness of evolution. But the great variety of design in the construction of our existing fleet may not be without advantage; and it is by no means certain that the monitors and turret-ships, invaluable as they are, will altogether supersede the line of broadsides. Compared with the fleets of France and America, if we look not merely to the number of ships and the aggregate of their guns, but to the quality of their defensive armour, the British fleet is vastly superior; and it will in four or five years be so increased and completed as to be a match for both those navies together. The lighter frigates and corvettes, the gun-boats, and the unarmoured ships for service on remote stations, where piratical savages are the most dangerous foes, will all be found useful, to the number of 150 vessels, besides those in reserve. For the manning of the whole fleet and for the coastguard service the number of men required is 61,000, including 14,000 marines; the number actually afloat at this moment being nearly 33,000. The number available for the reserve, including coastguard, naval volunteers, and pensioners, henceforth to be called out for periodical training, is 37,000, with all the merchant marine of the country behind them. We feel no doubt whatever that this force of ships and sailors will prove amply sufficient to uphold the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

The employment and exercise of the fleet must be constantly attended to, as well as its construction and equipment. Mr. Childers has set a good example, which we hope will be kept up in future years, by instituting the combined cruise of the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons in the Atlantic, and the cruise of the Flying Squadron in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean. The political, as well as professional and technical, advantages of this practice of sending the best part of our fleet abroad to try its sailing and steaming powers, and to show its imposing presence to the foreign and colonial world, are perhaps not so highly esteemed as they should be. In taking leave of the subject, we must congratulate the First Lord upon his success in devising a scheme for the regulation of the officers' pay, half pay, and retirement, which seems likely to win general approbation. The compulsory retirement and the reduction of numbers in the higher grades, will give the younger men a better chance of deserved promotion. There will be, after some years, a saving of expense to the country from these arrangements equal to the cost of the largest iron-clad ship. Economy, efficiency, and the contentment of good officers and sailors, will thus go hand in hand.

The refusal of the Government to undertake the task of removing all the destitute families at the east end of London to Canada and Australia is founded upon wise considerations. The colonies will not assist or accept, in general, the emigration of persons whose age and previous habits unfit them for rustic labour. Young men and young women who are ready at once to apply themselves to the rudest kinds of country work, and skilled handicraftsmen of certain classes, such as carpenters, wheelwrights, and smiths, will be likely to find a welcome; but not the poor hand-loom weavers of Spital-fields, or most of the distressed artisans of a city population. The Government would be justly blamed if it were to convey these unfortunate people away from England, where a legal provision is made for the relief at least of actual destitution, and to cast them out into the wilderness, supposing that the colonial authorities would permit them to land. As for select emigration—that of the sort of persons likely to rough it prosperously in a new country—we believe it may well be left to take care of itself. The Woolwich dock-yard labourers, some hundreds of whom have obtained a free passage to Canada in the outward-bound troop-ships, are probably fit subjects for the experiment; and they had a special claim to public assistance. But it is not in the power of the Imperial Government, not, indeed, of the Imperial Parliament, to oblige the Legislatures either of British America or of the Australian or the South African colonies to provide employment and subsistence for the English poor. Their waste lands, which now fetch a fair price by the acre, belong to the Colonial Governments; and it would be more feasible and not more injudicious to settle the distressed classes from Whitechapel and Poplar upon allotments cut out of the New Forest, in Hampshire, which yields no revenue to the Crown. The debate on this subject on Tuesday showed a singular want of practical sagacity and forethought on the part of those who advocate the "splendid speculation." Its first effect, should any Ministry ever be persuaded to try it, would be fatal to the efforts which many frugal and industrious young persons are now making here to save money for their own emigration, and which the colonists are making for that of their own friends. The next result would be to betray the Government-assisted emigrants into a false position, where they must either be exposed to cruel hardships or become permanent pensioners of the State, at a cost much greater than that of poor-law relief at home. The ultimate consequence might be a political quarrel with the colonies, as on the question of transportation, terminating in their secession from the British empire. Mr. Gladstone has decisively announced that he will not be responsible for such a policy of well-meaning mischief.

The Duke of Richmond has accepted the post of leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords. His name was adopted at a meeting of peers held at the Carlton Club on Saturday, the mover and seconder of the invitation to his Grace being the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Derby.

The General Assembly's Sustentation Fund Committee met in Belfast on Thursday week, when it was reported that 318 congregations had subscribed £14,575, and that £2070 had been given as donations. There is little doubt that by the meeting of the Assembly in June the necessary sum will be raised to supply the loss of the Regium Dolum.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Court, yesterday week, at Buckingham Palace, which is described on page 255. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked in the grounds of the palace. Later in the day the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Louise, drove out. The Queen of Holland visited her Majesty at the palace. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Queen of the Netherlands at the grand entrance of the palace. The suite in attendance upon the Queen of the Netherlands consisted of Baroness de Pabst, Mdle. von Dedem, Baron Schimmelpenninck von der Oye, and Captain Gevaerts. Princess Louise, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited the Collection of Paintings by Old Masters, at the Royal Academy Rooms, Burlington House. Princess Beatrice visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess (Dowager) of Athole, the Countess of Macclesfield, and Viscount Bridport dined with her Majesty. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, went to the Haymarket Theatre the previous evening.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove out and visited the Queen of Holland at Claridge's Hotel. Her Majesty afterwards paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Princess Teck visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by her suite, left the palace at half-past four o'clock, upon her return to Windsor Castle. The Queen drove to the Paddington terminus escorted by a detachment of the 9th Lancers, and travelled thence, by special train upon the Great Western Railway, to Windsor, arriving at a quarter-past five o'clock. Princess Louise visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and returned in the evening to Windsor Castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Christian attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. A. Stopford Brooke officiated. Prince and Princess Christian visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and the Rev. A. Stopford Brooke dined with the Queen.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Princess Louise took a drive. Prince Leopold walked out. Princess Christian and Viscountess Bridport dined with the Queen.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked out. Princess Louise dined with Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House, and afterwards accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the performance of the Windsor and Eton Amateur Choral Society, at St. Mark's School, Windsor.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, walked and drove out. The Hon. J. Rose and Mrs. Rose arrived at the castle, and had the honour of an interview with her Majesty. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked in the castle grounds.

Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Du Plat have succeeded Viscount Bridport and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Algernon W. F. Greville as Groom in Waiting, to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Ellis, left Marlborough House on Wednesday week on a visit to Mr. Chaplin, at Burghersh Chantry, Lincoln, for a few days' hunting with the Burton Hunt, of which Mr. Chaplin is master. The Prince travelled by the Great Northern Railway to Lincoln. His Royal Highness was met at the railway station upon his arrival by Mr. Chaplin and the Mayor of Lincoln. The Princess of Wales, with her infant family, continues at Marlborough House.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses also visited the Queen of Holland at Claridge's Hotel. The Queen of the Netherlands visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince dined with Earl Granville.

Yesterday week the Prince rode out. The Princess took a drive. Their Royal Highnesses attended the Queen's Court, and in the evening dined with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

On Saturday last the Prince hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds near Bracknell. Princess Louise visited the Princess and remained to luncheon. The Princesses drove out, and afterwards were present at a lecture given by Professor Max Müller at the Royal Institution. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Adelphi Theatre.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. I. Antrobus, and the Rev. Thomas Rowsell, officiated. The Prince and Princess entertained the Queen of the Netherlands at dinner.

On Monday the Prince went to Frogmore on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince and Princess Christian attended the Windsor Grand Military Steeple-chases. Their Royal Highnesses lunched with the officers of the Royal Horse Guards on their drag. In the evening the Princess dined with Colonel Duncan Baillie and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor. The Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove in the parks. In the evening her Royal Highness went to the Monday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall.

On Tuesday the Prince returned to Marlborough House from Frogmore House. His Royal Highness held a Levée, which is described on page 255. The Princess took her customary driving exercise. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to Drury-lane Theatre.

On Wednesday, the Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove in the parks.

Captain Ellis has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The Queen of Holland was present in the Ladies' Gallery during the sitting of the House of Commons yesterday week.

On Saturday last her Majesty took a drive, and in the evening dined with the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Her Majesty afterwards drove in the parks, and in the evening dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

On Monday the Queen, attended by her suite, left Claridge's Hotel, for Torquay. Her Majesty travelled by the 9.15 train from Paddington. The Queen was received, upon her arrival at Torquay, by Sir Lawrence Palk, Colonel of the Devon Artillery Volunteers. Lady Palk was introduced to her Majesty by Sir Lawrence, who afterwards conducted the Queen to Miss Burdett Coutts's carriage, in which her Majesty proceeded to the Imperial Hotel, where she was received by Miss Burdett Coutts. A guard of honour of the volunteers was in attendance at the railway station, and a salute was fired from the battery upon the Queen's arrival.

During the sojourn of the Queen in town her Majesty received visits from the Queen of England and the members of the Royal family, from the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, and from a large number of the aristocracy.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has arrived at her residence in the Ambassadors' Court, from Brussels.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador has arrived at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square, from Rome. Countess Apponyi is not expected back till after Easter.

His Excellency Senor Gregorio Benites, Minister of the Republic of Paraguay, has arrived at the United Hotel, Charles-street.

The Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., and Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., have arrived in town from Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Battle Abbey, Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Blenheim Palace.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford have arrived in town from Blenheim Palace.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have left town for Wentworth House, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Charlemont have arrived at their residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

The Dowager Countess of Essex and Miss Johnstone have arrived in Belgrave-square.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

Viscount and Viscountess Halifax have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square from Hickleton Hall, Yorkshire.

Viscountess Clifden has left Dover House, Whitehall, for the Continent.

Selina Viscountess Milton and the Misses Foljambe have arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace from Osberton, Notts.

Lord and Lady Londesborough arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square, on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort at Badminton.

Lord and Lady Leigh and family have arrived at their residence in Portman-square from Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.

Lady Herbert of Lea has arrived in town from Wilton House.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild received a select party at dinner, on Monday evening, at the Swedish Legation, in Great Cumberland-street.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough had a dinner party, on Monday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

Earl and Countess Stanhope had a dinner party, on Monday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-place Houses.

Countess Cowper had an evening party, on Monday, at her residence in St. James's-square. The reunion was attended by a large and distinguished assemblage. The Countess had a dinner party the following evening.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-street.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon entertained the Queen of the Netherlands at dinner, on Saturday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent. A select party was invited to meet her Majesty.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough had a dinner party, on Thursday week, at their residence in Charles-street.

Frances Countess Waldegrave had her first reception this season, on Saturday last, at her residence in Carlton-gardens. The reunion was attended by the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique and by a large assemblage of the élite of society. Previously to the evening party the Countess and the Chief Secretary for Ireland entertained a select party at dinner.

Lady Chelmsford gave an amateur dramatic entertainment, yesterday week, in Eaton-square. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck and Princess Claudine Teck, and a large and distinguished company were present. The amateurs were—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Thesiger, the Hon. Edward Thesiger, the Hon. Alfred Thesiger, Mr. Anson, the Hon. Mary Thesiger, Miss M. L. Alderson, Miss Gorges, and Miss Victoria A. Inglis. Supper was laid for upwards of 200 guests.

Mr. Wentworth and Lady Margaret Beaumont received Prince and Princess Teck and Princess Claudine Teck, and a large assemblage of the aristocracy, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Piccadilly, to witness the representation of a comedy performed by the following actors:—Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Addison, Mrs. Alfred Wigan, Miss Cavendish, and Miss Rivers. After the entertainment a supper was served. Previously to the reunion Mr. Beaumont and her Ladyship received the Duke of Cambridge and a select party at dinner.

Lord and Lady Dufferin received a large party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles B. Adderley, M.P., and the Hon. Lady Adderley had a dinner party, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Eaton-place.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Lowndes-square.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his second Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday last.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new Channel Docks, at Avonmouth, near Bristol.

The Earl of Derby has accepted the presidency for this year of the Royal North Lancashire Agricultural Association.

Lady Vyvyan, of Glynn, Cornwall, has offered £120 towards the establishment of a life-boat at Dartmouth.

Mr. J. Lewis Farley, the well-known writer on Turkey, has been named Ottoman Consul at Bristol.

Twenty thousand pounds have been left by Mr. G. Hornsfield for giving pensions to persons in reduced circumstances in Sheffield.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Exchange Company, on Saturday, the chairman, Mr. John Torr, stated that the cost of the new building was £200,000.

The Mersey Docks Board, at their meeting last week, resolved, under powers of their Act of 1860, to construct new approaches to the Liverpool landing-stages, at an estimated cost of £91,500.

The emigration from Liverpool during the past month amounted to 4856 passengers, of whom 4682 were for the United States, 72 for Victoria, 68 for South America, 21 for Africa, and 15 for India.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, on Wednesday, the subscription statue of Mr. Gladstone was unanimously accepted, and will be placed in St. George's Hall.

A riot took place at Killarney on Wednesday night. The mob paraded through the town and then demolished the windows of the resident magistrate's house and the police barracks.

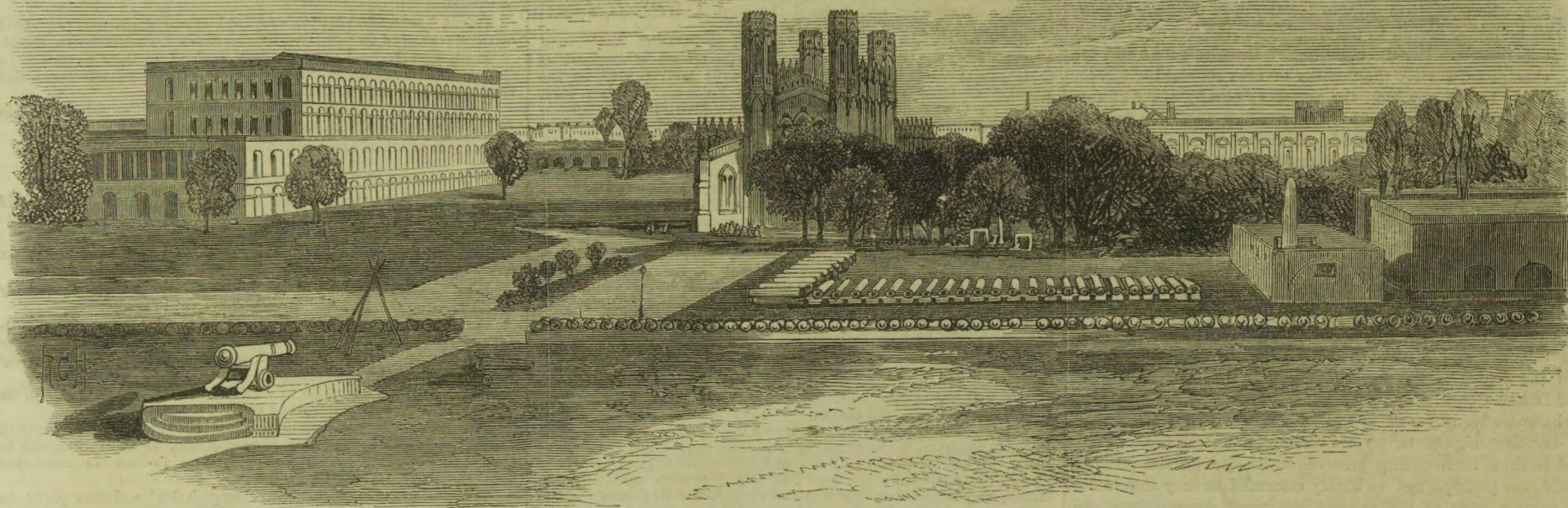
An interdict was granted in the Scotch Court of Session, on Wednesday, on the application of Mr. Tennyson and his publishers, to restrain certain Glasgow publishers from importing and selling an edition of the Poet Laureate's works printed in America.

It is stated that the proprietors of the *North British Daily Mail* have offered to subscribe £500 towards the instituting of a society having for its object the providing of healthy, cheap, and decent dwellings for the working classes of Glasgow.

It is proposed to erect a college hospital at Shaftesbury as a memorial to the late Marquis of Westminster, available for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. A committee of clergymen and gentlemen has been appointed to carry out the object.

Mr. Tweed, of Glasgow, is the publisher of a curious volume entitled "The Catholic History of Scotland," a copy of which he forwarded to his Holiness Pío Nono, and, in return, has been presented with a gold medal, of considerable value, having a medallion portrait of the Pope upon it.

There has been a batch of contested elections during the past week. Waterford has returned Mr. Bernal Osborne, after scenes of tumult and disorder unusual even in Ireland; Tipperary, Mr. Heron, by a slender majority; Maidstone, Sir John Lubbock; and Roxburghshire, the Marquis of Bowmont, without opposition.



FORT CHURCH AND SOUTH BARRACKS, CALCUTTA.

PRINCE ALFRED IN INDIA.

The visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Calcutta, from Dec. 22 to Jan. 7, with the splendid entertainments and ceremonies prepared by the Governor-General of India in honour of the Prince, has been repeatedly mentioned in our Journal. His Royal Highness went up to Benares, and thence to the North-West Provinces. He was at Agra till Jan. 25, when he left that city to visit the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. He proceeded to Delhi, and to the Punjab, returning eastward by way of Oude, so that he reached Lucknow on the 17th inst. He will meet the Viceroy at Jubbulpore, on March 7, for the opening of the new railway junction, and will arrive in Bombay on the 11th. Preparations on a large scale are being made for his reception, and the whole city will be illuminated. Numerous native Princes, including the Guicowar of Baroda, intend visiting Bombay on that occasion.

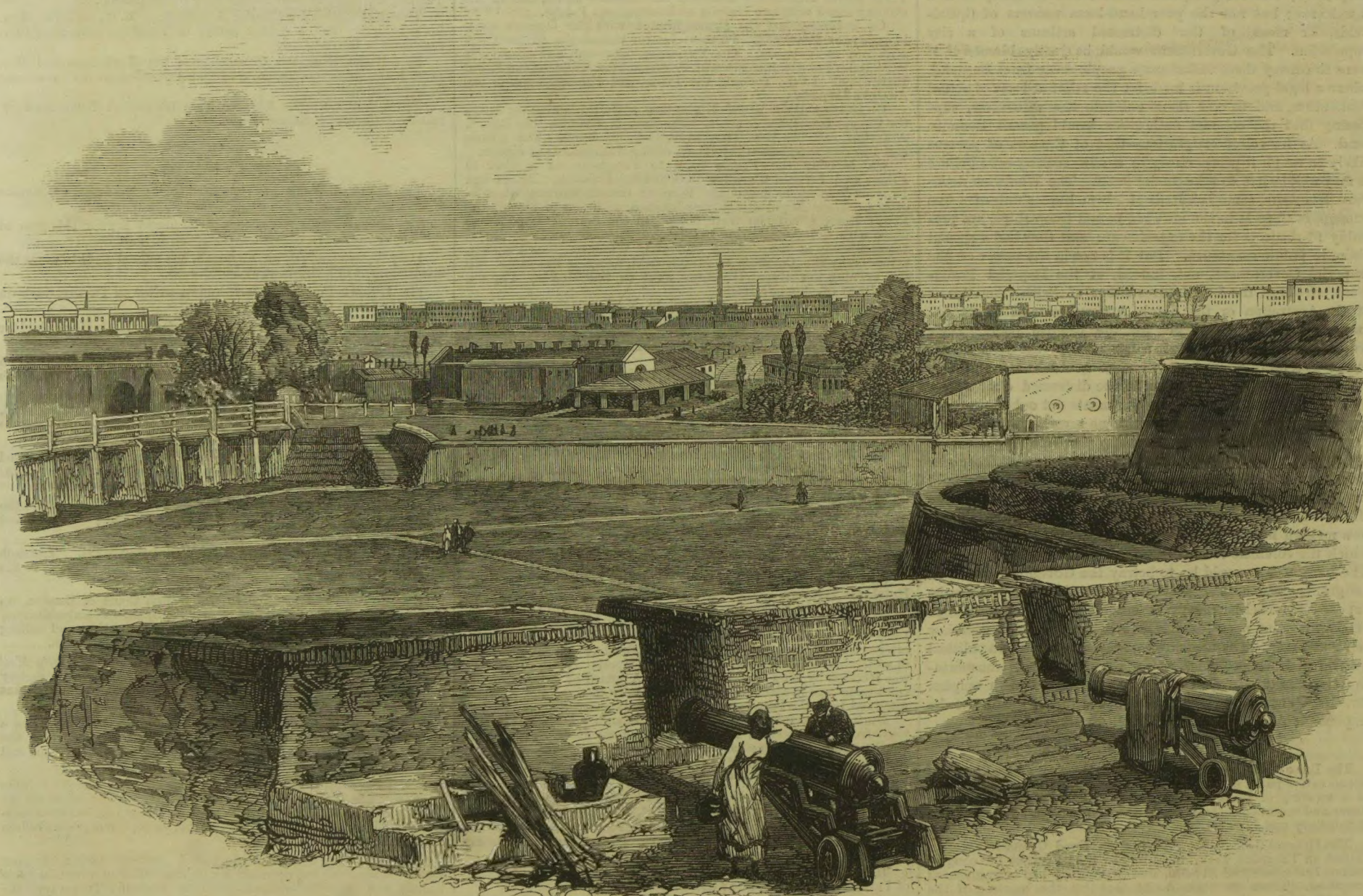
We present several Views of the places of interest which were visited by the Prince during his stay in Calcutta. His Royal Highness drove through Fort William, inspecting the Medical College Hospital, the native hospital, and the barracks there. One of our Engravings,

from a photograph taken on the ramparts of the Plassey Gate, or Lal Deroisa (literally meaning in Hindostanee "red door"), gives a view of the draw-bridge in the foreground, and the Ravelin Quarters, occupied by staff sergeants, with the principal part of Calcutta in the distance. To the extreme left is Government House, the residence of the Viceroy, while in front is Chowringhee-road, with its magnificent houses and public offices. This is where all the richest "civilians" live who can afford to pay a rent from £30 to £70 a month. In the same view is a Mohammedan temple, with several gilt domes, which is a favourite resort for worship of the natives.

Another Engraving gives a view of what used to be Government House, in the Fort, but which has of late years been converted into a library, with reading-room, billiard-room, and concert-hall for the benefit and amusement of the soldiers in garrison. The lower part of the building is used as a school-room. Up to the present time the Governor-General holds the keys of the fort, but never resides there. The shot and shell in the foreground belong to the arsenal, which is situated, however, near the Water Gate, at some little distance.

In our third Engraving we have a view of the Church of St Peter, which is very centrally situated. The interior consists of a nave and two side aisles. At the altar there is a beautiful representation of the Last Supper in bas-relief, surmounted by a handsome stained glass window. The church is very prettily painted and decorated. The South Barracks, to the right of the view, are the abode of the wives and families of the married soldiers stationed in the fort; and excellent accommodation they afford. The Dalhousie Barracks, the finest in the fort, which are calculated to accommodate 800 men, are just visible in the corner. They are four stories high; and a poor soldier who was addicted to walking in his sleep one night fell from the top story upon the road below, at the very feet of the sentry on watch. He was of course killed, and so completely disfigured by the fall that the body could not be identified.

Fort William is considered the healthiest part of Calcutta to reside in; and, owing to the scrupulous cleanliness of the whole place, it is entirely free from the disgusting smells that offend one's nose at every turn in almost every street in Calcutta. It is separated from the town by the Esplanade or Maidan, an open plain five miles in circumference, on the banks of the Hooghly River.



CALCUTTA, FROM THE PLASSEY GATE.



THE BITTER LAKES, SUEZ CANAL.
SEE PAGE 254.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The time has arrived when not only does the business of the Session thicken, so that sittings close on to one o'clock in the morning have begun, but individuality in members is becoming more observable. In rough outline some of this development may here be sketched. And, firstly, it may be said that Mr. Stephen Cave has notably distinguished himself by the delivery of a speech which was characterised by considerable variety of matter, and might well have been considered an admirable specimen of elocution, but for the unchangeable monotone in which it was delivered. No doubt that the imperturbable gravity of his manner and the heaviness of his tones, when he was uttering some things which were humorous, and almost reached to witticisms, rendered them more amusing than if he had followed the habit of most mere *farceurs*, and laughed both before and after his jokes. But there were parts of the address which were directed to the direful consequences of unfortunateness—of course, we must not say fraudulent—life assurance, which were in themselves deeply pathetic, and might have been made more rhetorically effective if his voice had softened a little, instead of, as was the case, statement, jokes, denunciations, and pathos varying by not a single inflexion. As to the mode of dealing with facts and figures, that was in every way undeniable. On this occasion there was evoked some of that insatiable desire for getting the funds of every possible institution into the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer which so eminently distinguishes Mr. Lowe; for his proposition to take life assurances into the hands of the Government is only of apiece with that principle of accumulation of every sort of quiet-lying money which he has in several instances exemplified. By-the-way, there has been another instance of the taste for getting Mr. Lowe awry with Mr. Gladstone which Mr. Fawcett not long ago successfully exhibited. Thus Mr. Somerset Beaumont, who is gifted with a large Parliamentary curiosity, absolutely insisted on the Prime Minister stating whether he agreed with his financial colleague in objecting to commercial treaties. With entire loyalty, Mr. Gladstone ingeniously justified Mr. Lowe, and even went so far as to express abstract coincidence with him; but, somehow, people may think that having to excuse and defend a co-Minister with an uncurbed and flippant tongue, once a week or so, can hardly be satisfactory to a Premier.

Very much to the front has come Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who though only Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, is doing the duty of President of that board in the House. When the amount of business of the department which is already before the House is considered, it is not to be wondered that a man unused to official trammels like Mr. Bright should have given way, not under the actual labour, for most of that is to come, but on the prospect. Fancy a Merchant Shipping Bill with 888 clauses! Why, looking at that, a President of the Board as conscientious, but as unused to details, as Mr. Bright, might well become appalled. As Manfred said of Astarte, "he looked on it and withered," almost as a matter of course. However unfortunate and to be deplored is Mr. Bright's enforced absence, the ill-wind which has driven him from the House has blown no little good towards Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. He has gained opportunity of showing, and as far as he has gone successfully, whether he is capable of bearing the weight of a department; and the probabilities are that he is on the high road towards changing his present secretaryship for a presidency.

Behold a miracle! It is on this wise: for once Mr. Gladstone has been hesitant and seemingly in a state of unpreparedness to answer a question at any time or on any subject. It happened that Lord John Manners wanted to know whether the Government had conceived any measures for the preservation of law and order in Ireland; and, wondrous to say, Mr. Gladstone lost his ordinary flow of speech, clipped his sentences, seemed to be thinking how he should reply; and, on the whole, gave the idea that, in fact and reality, he had formed no plan of policy at all; and when he spoke of the probability of his having something to say on the subject in a week or so, it was almost obvious that he sought that interval for the origination and devising of something. Not that the situation was without difficulty, for the question was in itself vague; and possibly there can be no more intricate problem to solve than the keeping of the peace in Ireland just now, when no idea of physical force is suggested; but everyone is so accustomed to Mr. Gladstone's either overleaping or turning the flank of difficulty, that a little surprise at his manner on this occasion may be excused.

Corporeally and intellectually, a great feat was performed by Mr. Childers in bringing forward the Navy Estimates. Three hours employed in statements of facts and figures, with scarcely a digression into the discussion of principles, but which in a manner flowed out of the results which were set forth, is no ordinary performance. In the delivery of such a speech all the stimulants by means of which physical and mental fatigue is sustained are wanting, and for the sake of the speaker it might be wished that such a speech should be produced in print, and taken as spoken. If, however, this plan had been adopted in the present instance, there would have been lost a very exceptional episode in the opening of estimates; for, singular to relate, Mr. Corry came out in a new character, that of a humorous critic, and interspersed a long speech with so many jests and gibes at the First Lord and Secretary to the Admiralty, that not only was laughter continuous on all sides of the House, but a more strange and startling effect was produced—namely, it was made to appear that Mr. Baxter had some blood in him. Truly he was roused not only into something akin to passion, but, more marvellous still, he was provocative of nearly as much mirth as Mr. Corry, to whom he was replying. Nevertheless, it is just doubtful whether he was intentionally jocose; indeed, the supposition is a very violent one. In the first place, most of those present must have been surprised to see that so sententious a speaker should be roused to animation and sounding retort; but, when he came to state some statistics of the quantity of stores in hand in Deptford Dockyard, in order to rebut an assertion that the supply in this regard was dangerously inadequate, there was something so ludicrous in the amounts mentioned that everyone began to laugh heartily. Perhaps this unusual kind of success—for his successes in the House, which have been many, were of a very different nature—may have struck some hidden vein of imagination hitherto undiscovered; and so, in a half-riotous sort of way, he went bounding on and on, it may be, carried away by his abnormal sensations into some exaggeration, fooled the laughers to the top of their bent. No matter whence the inspiration was derived, it was first-rate debating, and remarkable not merely from its effect, but for novelty in execution, so far as the speaker was concerned.

The reappearance of Mr. Dowse in the House after his re-election, consequent on his promotion to the Solicitor-Generalship for Ireland, was productive of a semi-ovation. In the cheer that rang out one might perhaps have fancied that there was a significance of expectancy of coming jocularity and a continuance of that overflowing facetiousness which have hitherto characterised the hon. and learned gentleman. But those who indulge in these hopes forget the restraining influence of the Treasury Bench, where subordinates at least are afforded few opportunities of airing their sportiveness; and already, perhaps, some voice, seemingly in the atmosphere in which he now moves, has whispered to Mr. Dowse, "Nec ut soles dabis jocos."

The Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest has approved of the sum of 200,000*fr.* asked by the Government as a secret-service fund for the Principalities.

Masks were allowed to be worn at the carnival festivities in Rome on Tuesday, a privilege, on the part of the police, that has only been once before granted since 1850.

Lisbon has been visited by an epidemic of smallpox, and the seamen of the British squadron at anchor in the Tagus have been prohibited from going on shore in consequence.

There has been a meeting of British residents in Alexandria to hear explanations from Sir Philip Francis with reference to the proposed judiciary reforms in Egypt, and a vote of confidence in the British Commissioners was passed *nem. con.*

The Belgian journals announce the death of M. Léonard de Cuyper, sculptor, of Antwerp. Among his best-known works are the statue of Vandyke, in front of the Museum of that town, and that of General Carnot, at the entrance to the Faubourg Borgherant.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

The Naturalisation Bill, laid upon the table by the Lord Chancellor, was read the first time; and the Owens College Extension Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Questions were asked as to poor-law removals to Ireland, faggot votes, taxes on hearses, bribery prosecutions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's opinions about commercial treaties, and other matters.

Mr. Fawcett moved a resolution calling upon the Government to bring in a bill to apply the principle of open competition to appointments in the civil and diplomatic services. Mr. Gladstone said a bill was unnecessary; and the Government were preparing a scheme in reference to the matter. The motion was withdrawn.

A short conversation then followed on the propriety of selling some of the Crown forests. Mr. Stansfeld said there were difficulties in the way, but thought a better management of the woods and forests possible.

Another debate followed in reference to outdoor relief in exceptional cases; and subsequently there was a discussion on new arrangements as to stamps on leases.

In Committee the House passed the usual resolution for the grant of supply to her Majesty.

Three clauses of the War Office Bill were agreed to in Committee. On the fourth, progress was reported.

The Coinage Bill—the principal object of which is to confer the mastership of the Mint on the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being—was, after some discussion, read the second time; as was the Evidence Further Amendment Act (1869) Amendment Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House passed the Sunday Trading Bill and the Judges' Jurisdiction Bill through Committee, read the Dissolved Districts and Unions Bill the second time, and passed the Provisional Orders Bills (Committee) Bill through its final stage.

In reply to Lord Clanricarde, Lord Lansdowne explained that the Government were preparing a bill to authorise an improvement of the drainage of the Shannon on a smaller scale than that formerly proposed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir John Lubbock took his seat for Maidstone, in the room of Mr. Lee, resigned.

The Navy Estimates were the main business of the evening, but some little time was occupied by preliminary questions.

In answer to Lord J. Manners, who asked whether any measures are in contemplation for the better security of life in Ireland, or for the better administration of the law in cases of murder, Mr. Gladstone said that, as to extraordinary measures, the Government had not departed from the views contained in the Queen's Speech; but they were considering certain possible improvements of the law within the limits of the Constitution, and he would announce their decision in a week or two.

In answer to Dr. L. Playfair, Mr. Gladstone avowed the desire of Ministers to deal with the subject of Public Education in Scotland, and expressed the hope of being able in the course of a few weeks to state more distinctly their views respecting it.

The War-Office Bill passed through Committee, as did also the Coinage Bill and the East India (Laws and Regulations) Bill.

The Bakehouses Bill was read the second time.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

In Committee of Supply, Mr. Childers proceeded to make his annual exposition of the state of the Navy, upon a motion that 61,000 men and boys be employed in the sea and coastguard service for the coming year. The estimates for the year, he observed, were remarkable, inasmuch as, whilst they provided for a thoroughly efficient Navy, they were lower than any year since 1858-9. They amounted in the whole, in round figures, to £9,250,000, or £1,700,000 less than those of 1868-9, and £750,000 less than those of 1869-70. Having gone through the various items on which the principal reductions had taken place, the right hon. gentleman expounded the principles by which the administration of the Navy was guided, and the manner in which they had been carried out; their policy in connection with shipbuilding and repairing; the employment of the fleet; the number of sailors and the reserve; and, lastly, the new plan of promotion which the Admiralty had put in force during the year. With reference to shipbuilding, when the ships now being constructed were completed, we should have two broadside ironclads of the first class, six of the second, nine of the third, eight of the fourth, four of the fifth, and one of the sixth; in all thirty-one broadsides; also two turret-ships of the first class, five of the second, and two of the Royal Sovereign class; together nine turret-ships, and making in the whole forty broadside and turret-ships, independently of unarmed gun-boats, and about one hundred fighting ships of the old type. Respecting the artificers who had been discharged from Woolwich on the closing of the yard there, out of 2000 men 830 establishment men and 175 others had been transferred to other yards, 200 had been pensioned, 200 granted gratuities, and about 300 assisted to emigrate. The staffs at other yards were also being reduced, and it was the intention of Government to assist the discharged men to go to Canada. Ships would be provided for them, and if space remained it would be placed at the disposal of the Emigration Commissioners for the benefit of the persons to be taken from dockyard towns, as well as Woolwich and Sheerness. During the year a first-class turret-ship would be built, able to cross distant seas, and carrying guns of the largest size; an improved ship of the Thunderer class, unmasted; a frigate of the Inconstant class; and two small ships for service in the Persian Gulf. The entire number of vessels proposed to be commenced this year was twelve; and, when the policy of the Government had been carried out, he could safely assert that at no time in the history of the English Navy had our reserve ships been in a more thoroughly satisfactory state. Alluding to the service gun, Mr. Childers said that the Admiralty were satisfied with it up to the 5 in. bore; but more trials were necessary with the 10-in. gun, whilst the trials with the 12-in. gun had been perfectly satisfactory. The right hon. gentleman subsequently unfolded the expected scheme of compulsory retirement for all ranks, with the option of retiring earlier, with some years' service added. Under this scheme, admirals of the fleet may retire at seventy years of age, admirals and vice-admirals at sixty-five, rear-admirals at sixty, captains at fifty-five, and commanders at fifty. Every officer, moreover, who has not been in active service for a certain time will be compelled to retire; flag officers after ten years, captains after seven, and commanders after five; and the scale of retirement will be based upon the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1867, and depend more upon age and service than under the present system. The highest rate of retirement for an admiral will be £850 a year, and the rates for other ranks in proportion. It was also intended to simplify the present extraordinary rules for the sea service, and to reduce the total number of flag officers to 50, captains to 150, commanders to 200, and lieutenants to 600. In concluding his statement, which occupied nearly three hours in the delivery, the right hon. gentleman said that efficiency, economy, and content, in short, were the main basis of the policy of the Government, and his only trust was that the House would endorse that policy.

Mr. Corry entered into a minute criticism of the First Lord's statement, and was followed by other hon. members. After a long discussion a vote for the men and a vote for wages were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

A bill, presented by Lord Redesdale, the object of which is to secure to the Church body in Ireland the profits of any living that may fall vacant during the ensuing year, if it be deemed not expedient to fill it up, was read the first time.

The amendments to the Sunday Trading and the Judges' Jurisdiction Bills were reported, and the bills ordered for second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Dowse, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, took his seat upon being re-elected for the city of Londonderry; and Mr. A. Herbert took his seat for the town of Nottingham.

Mr. Bruce announced his intention of bringing in a bill to consolidate the laws relating to cabs, with such amendments as, he hoped, would meet existing difficulties; Mr. Dodds obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to the registration of Parliamentary county voters in England and Wales; and Mr. Rylands one to extend to the whole of Sunday the present restrictions on the sale of beer and other fermented or distilled liquors.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre brought in a bill to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of tramways, and also a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the constitution and powers of the Board of Trade.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. R. Torrens called the attention of the House to the expediency of emigration as a means of relieving the distressed condition of the working classes and staying the increase of pauperism; and moved, "That it was expedient that measures should be adopted for facilitating the emigration of poor families to British colonies."

Mr. Eastwick seconded the resolution.

Mr. Monsell was opposed to the system of State aid to emigration, believing that the end was much more likely to be effected by leaving the people to their own resources and to voluntary aid—an argument which he supported by quoting from the statistics of emigration during the past twenty years.

Lord George Hamilton, Mr. James Aytoun, Mr. Kinnsaird, Sir Henry Verney, Mr. M. Torrens, and Mr. Talbot supported the resolution. Mr. Melly, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Brassey, and Sir Charles Dilke opposed it. Mr. Macfie was in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the matter. Mr. Thomas Chambers complained that Mr. Monsell had not suggested any method of meeting a difficulty which he acknowledged to exist. Mr. Arthur Peel denied that the existing distress throughout the country was greater than it had been at any time during the last ten or twenty years, or that any special reason had been given for the interference of Government in aid of emigration.

Mr. Gladstone said it was a mistake to affirm that the Government were indisposed to assist in the emigration of the unemployed. Within the last twenty-four hours a member of the Ministry had stated in that House that certain Government ships were waiting to carry out emigrants to North America, passages being offered in the first instance to dockyard men, and the rest of the berths being retained for other persons who were desirous of emigrating and had not sufficient private means. Lord Granville had also caused inquiries to be made as to how far the colonial authorities were disposed to give the security of their public faith for the repayment of sums advanced in furtherance of emigration; and for the last thirty years there had been a Government officer specially charged with the duty of supplying intending emigrants with all requisite information touching the countries they had selected for their future homes. The Government had been censured for not taking notice in the Queen's Speech of the existing state of distress. Such a course was a very easy one to adopt; but the Government had preferred rather to place in the Queen's Speech promises of measures, and to occupy themselves with the carrying out of measures, which went down to the very roots of popular distress, and would do far more to remove it and prevent its recurrence than any such measure as that advocated by the apostles of State-aided emigration. Since the peace of 1815 the working classes had been periodically in a state of distress, and this scheme of wholesale emigration had been from time to time discussed by the wisest statesmen of the century, and it had not been adopted simply because Ministers had been daunted by the responsibility which the adoption of such a questionable policy would have cast upon them. In popular crises, such as the famine in Ireland and the famine in Lancashire, it had not been thought wise to institute a scheme of Government emigration; and at the present time, when the revenue returns incontestably disproved the assertion that "unparalleled distress prevailed in the country," such a proposal had much less chance of success. The Government were prepared to consider any detailed scheme which might be brought before them; but to such an ambiguous resolution as that submitted by Mr. Torrens, pledging them to they knew not what, they most distinctly declined to accede.

After a few words from Mr. R. Torrens, the House divided; the resolution being thrown out by 153 against 48.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. M'Laren's bill for the abolition of the annuity tax—a kind of church rate by which the ministers of the Scotch Establishment in Edinburgh are supported—came on for the second reading; but after some discussion an adjournment of the debate was agreed to, upon an intimation from the Lord Advocate that it was his intention to bring forward a proposal for the settlement of the question.

At the desire of Mr. Bruce the order for the second reading of the Game Laws (Scotland) Bill was postponed to Wednesday week. It was announced that the Government intend to introduce a measure on the subject.

Not much time was spent in the discussion of Mr. Plimsoll's bill to compel railway companies to supply all third-class carriages with foot-warmers in cold weather. Mr. Dillwyn, who moved the rejection of the measure, ridiculed the proposal as one that could only be followed by a suggestion that the railway companies should furnish all third-class passengers with railway rugs and hot brandy-and-water; and upon a division his amendment was carried by a majority of 32—108 to 76.

The House went into Committee on the Life Assurance Companies Bill, and, clauses 1 and 2 having been agreed to, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and the House resumed.

Mr. H. B. Sheridan introduced a bill for the inspection of steam-boilers, and it was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Clanricarde, through an intimation from the Government, postponed to a future day the motion he had given notice of, relating to the state of crime in Ireland.

The Dissolved Districts and Unions Bill passed through Committee.

The Sunday Trading Bill and the Judges' Jurisdiction Bill were severally read the third time and passed.

The Naturalisation Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Otway, in answer to Mr. Rylands, stated that after Nov. 30 no gentleman in the Foreign Office would be allowed to act as a private agent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill to relieve the holders of certain leases from stamp duties chargeable thereon by law, and to reduce the stamp duty on certain other leases of the same description.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Stacpoole asked as to the treatment and health of the Irish political prisoners, and whether the Government would institute an official inquiry, in order to satisfy the public mind of Ireland on the point.

Mr. Gladstone replied that an official inquiry had been instituted by the late Administration, and official reports had been introduced which contradicted the statements of certain persons. Both as to work and diet, these prisoners were treated as well, and in some respects better, than other prisoners. They were also isolated from ordinary prisoners, except at the invalid prison at Woking, and even there they were kept together. Some time ago a reduction of diet had been introduced, and the reduction had been attended with improvement in the condition of the prisoners, inasmuch as, although the quantity of food was reduced, the variety was increased. If the parties who had informed Dr. Lyons of the injury to the health of the prisoners had information which would bear investigation, and would submit it to the Secretary of State, those statements should receive the fullest examination. The right hon. gentleman added that he was informed that when Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa recently visited her husband in prison she was enabled to congratulate him on his improved appearance.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Bentinck asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to the address to the grand jury of Meath by Chief

Justice Monahan as to the number and magnitude of the offences which had been committed, and whether it was intended to propose measures for the more effectual preservation of lives and property in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone replied that his attention had been called to the charge which had been referred to by the hon. member; but he observed that the hon. member would do better to call the attention of the House to the whole of the charge, rather than to a few words selected from it, which were not calculated to give a correct impression of the fact. After citing passages in the charge which would bear an entirely opposite construction to that of the words in the question, the right hon. gentleman went on to say that the words referred to expressed not the present state of affairs in the county of Meath, but that which had existed six months past. The Government were aware of their responsibility, both with regard to anything they might do or anything they might not do; and if they considered it their duty to propose to the House any measure for the extension of the executive power, and when they considered such a measure could be introduced with advantage, they would not wait to do so until interrogated by a private member.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Cardwell, in Committee, moved the Army Estimates. In framing them he had endeavoured to carry out the pledge he had given last year, to render them as simple and economical as possible, and at the same time to maintain the efficiency of the Army, and to place it on such a footing that it would be easily capable of being augmented to meet any emergency should it arise. The total estimate of the year was £12,975,000, being a decrease of £1,133,900 on the estimates of last year, and of the year before of £2,153,400. The real question was, had these reductions been combined with efficiency; and he had little doubt he should be able to prove that they had. Setting aside the fact that an economy in the expenditure husbanded the resources of the country, he maintained that in no respect had they been effected at the cost of efficiency, or were likely in any way to impair the comfort and well-being of the troops, so as to render the service unpopular. The great reduction had been effected in the military expenditure in the colonies, which had been reduced from £3,338,000 in 1868 to £2,589,850 in 1869, and to £1,950,000 in 1870. Without including Malta, Gibraltar, and the purely military stations, the military expenditure in the colonies had been reduced from £1,823,000 in 1868, to £1,216,000 in 1869, and to £634,000 in 1870. He vindicated this policy as training the colonies to rely upon their own spirit and energy, and as concentrating, and thus materially augmenting, the strength of the Imperial power; and, while at the same time affording a substantial relief to the English taxpayer, that relief would only be afforded by a reduction in the number of the men, which the withdrawal of the troops from the colonies would necessitate, without diminishing the force at home. He explained very minutely the manner in which the reduction had been distributed amongst the Indian depôts and other corps, and showed that by the system of retaining the two battalions at home on a reduced scale, and abolishing the depôts, the battalions on native service would be easily placed and maintained at their full strength. The companies of the regiments at home would not be reduced in number, but their strength would be kept up at only fifty men, and thus not only permit a diminution in the number of the subaltern officers, but allow those who remained to be thoroughly instructed in a knowledge of their profession and its details. With regard to the Royal Artillery, the depot brigade at Maidstone would be got rid of, and the depot brigade at Woolwich much reduced. Altogether, in the Royal Artillery there would be a total reduction of 101 officers, 203 non-commissioned officers, and 9000 gunners. In the cavalry there would be a reduction of 1239 officers, whose annual pay amounted £164,000. It was proposed further to abolish altogether the rank of cornet and ensign, and to let everybody on entering the Army enter it as Lieutenant, as in the artillery and engineers. This would entail upon the public a loss of £45,000; but there would be a gain of £14,800 in pay alone, exclusive of allowance. The purchase price of a company would still be £1350. Passing on from the regular forces to the reserve, he said he desired to see the broad line of demarcation between the Army and civil life somewhat lessened, and this could only be done by altering the period and character of enlistment. He proposed therefore to make the period of twelve years, as at present; but only six years would be spent with the standard, and the second six in case of need. Upon the subject of recruiting, it was as speedily as possible to be removed from public-houses, and if a man were recruited when drunk he was to be released. On being attested, the recruit was now supplied with a railway ticket and sent to join his regiment without an escort. That this plan had proved satisfactory was shown by the fact that out of 3162 men remitted last year only seven had deserted. With respect to the militia, which must always be relied upon as the chief reserve, efforts would be made to keep the regiments at their full strength. He explained the changes which it was proposed to make in the position of the adjutants and quartermasters; and with respect to billeting a suggestion had been made that, if the counties were guaranteed the sum now paid for this purpose, they would be able to secure permanent accommodation. With respect to the yeomanry, he would only state now that the object of the changes which were contemplated was to convert them into mounted rifles. As regarded the volunteers, there was a decrease on the total number enrolled of about 3000, and that arose chiefly from a few small corps having been disbanded. The total number of efficient was 168,477, being an increase of 1824; whilst the total number of extra-efficients—which it had been his great object to encourage—was 105,560, being an increase of 3336. He spoke in high terms of the efficiency of the volunteer artillery corps, and stated that schools for instruction would be opened at Aldershot and other camps for volunteers and militia, similar to those established in Canada by General Lindsay, the Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces. The result of these efforts would be that they would have a reserve force of 376,602 men, constituted as follows:—First army reserve, 109,000; second reserve, 20,000; militia, 63,000; militia reserve, 16,000; volunteers, 168,000. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman explained the changes which had been made in the constitution and relations of the War Office and the Horse Guards for the purpose of securing more efficient harmony in the working of the departments, and more direct control and responsibility by the Secretary for War.

Sir J. Pakington criticised the proposals of the right hon. gentleman favourably, but feared that the enormous reduction he proposed in the Army was too great, considering our vast interests all over the world and the duties which the armies might suddenly be called upon to perform. Above all, he regarded the reduction of the army in India with great alarm, although, no doubt, it was dictated by the financial necessities of the Indian Government; but it was an unwise and an unsafe step. He quite agreed with the right hon. gentleman's colonial policy, but thought that wherever the Queen's authority existed her uniform ought to be seen, as it would be a nucleus and a standard for the colonial forces to rally round. He approved of the changes indicated in the reserve forces, and of the proposed alterations in the War Office.

Colonel Walker regretted the reduction, and made several suggestions for improving the comfort and efficiency of the officers and men.

Major O'Reilly thought that, although the reduction of 24,000 men seemed large, the Army would then be stronger than it was in the time of the Duke of Wellington. He approved of the increase in the reserve forces, and of the manner in which they were to be increased. He called the attention of Mr. Cardwell to the fact that the abolition of Cornet and Lieutenant in the Army would have the effect of raising the regulation price for the purchase of commissions.

The discussion was continued by Colonel North, Colonel Barttelot, Captain Vernon, Major Dickson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Neville Grenville, Sir P. O'Brien, Sir Percy Herbert, and other hon. members; after which the formal vote for 107,000 men was agreed to.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* makes up a varied and sprightly number, rather above than below the average; although there is no sketch of men and things in Imperial France this month. The interest of Mr. Rende's story is well maintained. "Against Time," however, will be more acceptable to the majority of readers. There is not much incident, but enough pleasantness of style and shrewdness of observation to compensate for the lack of it. A paper on that fastidious recluse, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, scholar, antiquary, and amateur artist, is little but a *rechauffé* of the memoir prefixed to his etchings. The literary cookery, however, is well done; and readers may be thankful for the opportunity of becoming acquainted with an otherwise inaccessible work. An essay on La Bruyère wears the appearance of having been derived from Sainte-Beuve, which is as much as to say that it is elegant in style and replete with minute information. "Shamrockiana" is concluded, and not before we are tired of its mannerism, which latter observation may be extended to the papers of the "Cynic," whose growls are this month directed against the newspaper press. A writer on the "Man in the Iron Mask" advocates the solution of the mystery recently propounded by M. Marius Topin, without seeming to be aware that it was advanced more than forty years ago by Lord Dover, and has been generally received ever since. According to this hypothesis, the captive was a secretary of the Duke of Mantua, named Matthioli, "After Many Days," a poem, by Philip Bourke Marston, is in the spirit of the sonnets which have already appeared under this signature, and is even more exquisite in diction, versification, and the powerful, yet chastened, expression of deep and tender melancholy.

It is characteristic of *Macmillan* that three of the most important papers should be lectures. Mr. Freeman's lecture on the origin of the English nation is interesting, of course; Professor Seeley's inaugural discourse at Cambridge is important as an indication of the spirit in which the duties of a post of national importance are likely to be discharged by him; but the chief importance attaches to the Solicitor-General's address on freedom of opinion in the Church—not so much, perhaps, on account of any novelty in the views themselves as from the probability that the speaker will one day be in a position to give them practical effect. The gist of them is conveyed in a sentence:—"If the Church remains established, it will remain so by the sacrifice of its present tests." A somewhat extensive secession is contemplated and accepted as a probable result of the sacrifice in question. Another paper, which derives much importance from the position of the writer, is one on the Alabama claims, by General Badeau, who, if any man, may be supposed to speak the mind of General Grant. The friendly and conciliatory tone of his observations will be duly appreciated, while at the same time we cannot help observing that there is something either of sophistry or misapprehension in his remarks on Senator Sumner's speech. Mr. Sumner's pretensions were not considered ridiculous in England in so far as they extended to damage actually wrought by the Alabama, but because they set up a preposterous claim to compensation for the entire injury occasioned to American commerce by the war. Among other interesting papers, we may particularly mention Mr. Farrar's observations on "Learning to Read," and an account of Easter Island.

The best paper in the *Contemporary Review* is by the Rev. N. G. Batt, who has found an interesting subject in the corruptions of Christianity through the contact of Paganism, and has illustrated it with much curious erudition. Dr. Simon explains to the Germans that their most recent metaphysics are borrowed from Bishop Berkeley, and enumerates thirty-six particulars in which their philosophical historians have misunderstood the said Bishop. The Dean of Canterbury retires from the editorship after this number.

Fraser—always a magazine of the first class—has improved still further since the completion of Mr. Froude's history has left him at leisure to devote his principal attention to it. The present number has no less than five articles of unusual interest. The first, by the editor himself, is a disquisition on the reciprocal duties of "State and Subject," with especial reference to English affairs. It is deeply coloured by the influence of Mr. Carlyle; and, like most productions of its school, combines fitful gleams of deep insight with a tendency to contemplate things on the imaginative side. Professor Tyndall's lecture on "Dust and Disease" has already become public property through the press. Mr. Leslie Stephen's paper on the "Broad Church" will probably attract much attention. He is of opinion that the Broad Church is not broad enough; and many of his observations and admissions, coming from so friendly a quarter, must be regarded as damaging. It is a pity that he should be a stranger to the sobering influences of a benefice. A writer on Faraday has performed, with eminent tact and modesty, the real service of analysing and digesting Dr. Benec Jones's cumbersome volumes. Mrs. Manning's "Ancient and Mediæval India" does not require such a distillation; yet Miss Cobbe's abstract of its contents will be found interesting and serviceable by those who have not time to read the original work. There are also good papers on convents, the ballot in the United States, and University education in Ireland; and a pretty poem by Mr. Allingham.

Blackwood has for once no political article, nor, indeed, anything of much mark except an excellent paper on Miss Austen and Miss Mitford, and the two novels, which are as masterly as usual. The general quiet of each is this month relieved by a scene of excitement—a fire in "John," a duel in "Earl's Dene." The latter also touches the springs of pathos more deeply than hitherto in the character and misfortunes of the old French teacher.

The *Fortnightly* commences with an article on the posthumous remains of Heine, by the Hon. Robert Lytton. Mr. Lytton's remarks on the poetical character of Heine are in general very correct, but he rates the particular book he is reviewing much too highly, and his translations from it, though as good as could be reasonably expected, are certainly not adequate. Mr. Freeman's history of the Norman Conquest is favourably reviewed by Mr. Cox, but a good deal of exception is taken to particular passages. Mr. Wylie tries hard to demonstrate the mischievous character of Lord Mayo's policy in Afghanistan; but, save for a few readers, he only beats the air. It is simply impossible for the majority of the English public to arrive at any conclusion on the subject. Mr. Sidney Colvin's essay on Dürer is full of fancy and acuteness, our satisfaction in which may in some degree be qualified by his own excellent remark, that "the right way to treat a design like 'Melencolia' is to receive its imaginative impression without striving after verbal comment or precise interpretation."

Temple Bar is very good this month. "Red as a Rose is She" is completed, but is withdrawn from our criticism by the circumstance of publication having already taken place. The gem of the number is "The Dog," a story from the Russian of Tourgueneff, most nicely translated by Mr. W. S. Ralston. It is a tale of the supernatural, and most effective in this respect, but even more so for the strokes of sly humour and satire scattered through it—as, for instance, the particulars connected with the berth of the inspector of Crown magazines. "The magazines themselves as yet existed only in theory, and it was not even quite clear what they were intended to contain. But their construction had been resolved upon as a measure of public economy." "The Danish National Character" draws a favourable and probably accurate character of the Danes as an amiable, domestic, refined, but rather simple and slow people. Among the other contributions may be mentioned "A Roman Story," an effective piece of melodrama; and "How We Took a Farm," an amusing specimen of the farcical style.

Besides its principal attraction, "Austin Friars," *Tinsley* has two really excellent papers on curiously-related and curiously-contrasted subjects, "The Uses of Science" and "The Uses of Fiction." The former shows how apparently idle scientific investigations have led to the most important practical results; the latter makes out an excellent case for fiction as an element in education. "Only a Face" is a pretty little story; and a description of Bournemouth is both attractive and accurate. The details of the Rugeley poisonings are served up again, in a paper which can serve no purpose but to injure the feelings and interests of living persons.

Saint Pauls is very readable. The best thing in it is Mr. Trollope's own tale, "The Spotted Dog;" but Mrs. Oliphant's

story exhibits no falling off. Miss Austen's life and works are reviewed with somewhat less favour than usual; nor does Mr. Gladstone's Irish bill, though coldly commended, meet here with such a welcome as it has usually received from the Liberal press. The essay on Bishop Phillips and the review of Mr. Collins's classical abridgments are very clear and interesting.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* contains a long blank-verse poem by the author of "Festus," entitled "The Mystery of Life." It is a sonorous rhapsody, in which genuine poetic enthusiasm maintains a doubtful strife with the disadvantages of involved style, impure diction, and defective versification. The most interesting of the miscellaneous papers are "Fm-Bec's" observations on gastronomy, and the notice of "Ismail Fitzadam," the assumed name of John Macken, a once admired, but now forgotten, contributor to the albums and annuals of half a century since. His poetry is not original or powerful, but is by no means uninteresting, and the few floating glimpses we obtain of the author are even more so.

The *Britannia* has several smart papers on topics of social interest, and a really thrilling ghost-story. The interminable Major Blake is still at his autobiography, which continues to amuse, in spite of its prolixity. One phrase strikes us as particularly neat:—"I became superficially enamoured of Miss Pendleton."

The *Argosy*, as usual, has some very pretty and clever short stories.

We can only find room for an acknowledgment and a general commendation of *Belgravia*, the *Dublin University*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *London Society*, *Good Words*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

"CATCHING FLIES."

It does not require observation of canine life so close as that of the author of "Rab and his Friends" to estimate the character of the model which Mr. Britton Riviere has chosen as the subject of the amusing and cleverly-painted drawing which we have selected for engraving from the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery. As a "model" dog in any other than the strictly technical, artistic sense, we fear he cannot be quoted—whether we consider his breed, form, condition, probable habits, or tastes. He has, or has had, a master, judging by his collar, though from the same evidence we infer that the dog-fancier his master is also by no means a fastidious individual. At all events, he does not pamper his pet by over-feeding: witness the thin, wiry legs, the ridge-and-furrow sides, the lank stomach, to say nothing of that very clean-picked, half-consumed bone. No; we should say, adapting a popular proverb, "like dog, like master"—a pair of "sad dogs together," rascally curs of their respective breeds—wandering vagrants both, probably casuals, chifferiers, gipsies. It is a blessed arrangement that often our cares diminish as our social position is abased. So is it, perhaps, in the canine world; so is it, perhaps, with our model. He has found his humble and slender meal on the ground, not set for him by James in my lady's boudoir; and now, having no other care in life, and being naturally an idle dog, he amuses himself by "catching flies" before taking his customary after-dinner nap. But, stay; it is probably those flies that interrupt his siesta! Like the flame to the moth, he is evidently an attraction to them, and their power of irritation may be better estimated from the drawing than our engraving, because in the former you may see how very thin is that ragged coat—you may even see the pink skin showing through, and can therefore better understand why the poor tormented cur wishes to complete his meal on those airy nothings, and give them a local habitation where they can no longer torture his exterior integument.

Several meetings are reported at which the Government Education bill has been under consideration.

The Royal Engineers' shield, consisting of three 5-in. plates, 12 ft. by 8 ft., bolted together with intervals of 5 in. of iron concrete between them, was fired at on Wednesday, at Shoeburyness, by the 600-pounder and 400-pounder service guns and Sir Joseph Whitworth's 9-in. 14½-ton gun. Whitworth pointed shell penetrated to a depth of 26 in. The shield resisted the artillery fire. The Secretary of State for the Navy and a large party of notables attended the trials.

The tenantry of the Queen's County have protested against the Government Land Bill. They have also resolved to send a deputation to London to state their opinions. It is reported that several other counties will also send deputations to London on the same errand.—The Cork Farmers' Club, on Saturday last, decided that the bill will leave intact the worst evils of the present system, which they say are distress for rent, exorbitant rents, capricious evictions, and rules of estates. They complain that it will reduce the maximum tenure to thirty-one years' leases, promote evictions, and create jealousy by the distinction made between Ulster and the other provinces.—The Tenant League of Ireland has joined in the condemnation of the bill, and determined to send a deputation to Mr. Gladstone.—A series of tenant-right demonstrations were held, on Wednesday, at Ballymoney, Coleraine, and other places at which the leading provisions of the Irish Land Bill were approved of, but general complaint was made that the Ulster tenant-right custom was not clearly enough defined.

In a paper which Mr. R. B. Shaw read before the Royal Geographical Society this week, he said that merchants from India are beginning to frequent Yarkand, and it only required the removal of a few obstacles in the hill countries subject to our own influence to open out a field for trade, of which it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance. The whole region forms a vast elevated basin, in Central Asia, about 40,000 ft. above the sea level, surrounded on three sides by a wall of snow-covered mountains, reaching in many places an altitude of more than 20,000 ft. On the east it passes into the sandy desert of Gobi, which separates it from China. The beautiful cultivation and luxuriance of the thickly-peopled parts are entirely due to the irrigating canals, which are numerous and carefully kept. Sir Henry Rawlinson said the Government of India had considered Mr. Shaw's discoveries of so much importance that they had entered into negotiations with the Maharajah of Cashmere for the purpose of encouraging trade with Eastern Turkistan, and arrangements had been entered into by which all transit duties through Ladak would be abolished. Sir Roderick Murchison said that Mr. Shaw was the first European since the days of Marco Polo who had penetrated to Yarkand and been allowed to return from that wonderful country.

In our Scientific column last week a paragraph was devoted to the discussion of the principal means propounded for bringing to this country, from cheap sources abroad, an abundant supply of beef, mutton, and other meat; and a hope was expressed that, with the attention which is being given to the subject, and with the issues at stake, means would soon be discovered for bringing large supplies of good meat from distant parts of the world at a moderate cost. This hope seems to be in a fair way of being realised. On Tuesday the first of a series of sales of Australian meat, to be held on the first Tuesday in each month, took place at the Hop and Malt Exchange, in Southwark-street. The quantity of meat submitted was 160 tons, consisting chiefly of mutton, cured in carcasses, hind-quarters, hams, and rolls, packed in pure fat, which realised from 3½d. to 6d. per pound; barrels of sheep's tongues, packed in pure fat, realised 8d. per pound; 1000 smoked sheep's tongues realised from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per dozen, and 300 smoked ox tongues averaged from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. each; 60 cases of mutton, in tins of 7 lb. each, fetched 6½d. per pound. Of the many forms in which Australian meat has been introduced for consumption in this country, that which has been found most generally satisfactory is the cooked mutton in tins supplied by Coleman and Co., St. Mary-at-hill, in the City. This meat is positively a delicacy, eaten either cold or warm. The only point necessary to be borne in mind, when serving the meat in the form of stew, is to thoroughly cook the vegetables and other ingredients before adding the meat. As one pound of the Australian cooked meat is equal to a pound and a half of uncooked butcher's meat, and as it is sold for 7d. or 7½d. per pound, the economy in using this article of food is considerable.

MUSIC.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

The concert of last Saturday included a performance of Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," the composer's first important essay in religious music, and his only production in the class of oratorio. Belonging to the same period as his third pianoforte concerto (1800), although this is classed as op. 37 and the "Mount of Olives" as op. 85, the latter work has that clearness of design and construction, and exquisite melodic beauty which the composer derived from his early emulation of the style of Mozart, which, indeed, continued to influence him even to the middle period of his career and amid the development of his own grand individuality. That the music of this oratorio has less of elevation and sublimity than the composer's next great sacred work (the Mass in C, op. 86), the interval of seven years between the composition of the two sufficiently explains—Beethoven's genius and views of the possibilities of his art having continually progressed until their culmination in the "Missa Solennis" and the ninth (choral) symphony. The personification of the Saviour in the "Mount of Olives," however repugnant to English taste, is not so considered in other countries, where it is held to be no more irreverent in a musical than in a pictorial work. The music assigned to this sacred character, and, indeed, the general tone of the oratorio, was regretfully admitted by the composer, in after years, to be too secular and dramatic for its holy associations. The

exquisite beauty and masterly power, however, displayed throughout the work are such as must always render it acceptable in any efficient performance and cause wonder at some of the judgments passed on it by German critics—such as the assertion that it is "scarcely equal to Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,'" (the comparison is altogether inapt), and that "a Beethoven association—if ever such came into existence in Germany (which we hold to be neither essential nor desirable)—should therefore do its utmost to obliterate the memory of this work." Strange opinions find their way into print sometimes, especially on the subject of music; and this is of the strangest. In the several English adaptations of the oratorio the objectionable personification has been obviated by adopting the narrative style in the third person; the text used on Saturday having been that prepared by the late Mr. Bartholomew, who translated and adapted words for many of Mendelssohn's works.

The oratorio was performed at the Crystal Palace, for the first time there, in November, 1868, when, as on Saturday, Madame L. Sherrington sang the music of the Seraph with brightness of voice and grace of style—the absence of elevated sentiment being less observable than it might be in works of a sublimer character. Either the tenor part is unsuited to Mr. G. Perren, or he was not in the voice and mood for its interpretation: certainly the performance was not one of his best efforts; and to Mr. Winn, who was the bass, the chief praise to be allotted is for good intentions. The choir, which has made considerable progress during the last two seasons,

gave the choruses generally with good effect, especially that wondrous movement illustrating the seizure of the Saviour by the soldiery, and the intermittent laments and pleadings of the disciples. In dramatic power and contrast, this chorus may compare with the great quartet in "Fidelio"—which, indeed, it somewhat resembles.

At Saturday's concert, as usual here, the orchestral playing was the best and most important feature. This was specially exemplified in the commencing overture, the bright and beautiful prelude to Cherutini's "Les Deux Journées"—an opera highly esteemed and well known in Germany as "Der Wasserträger," but which has only been given here (many years since) in a garbled and imperfect version, with the best music omitted. There appears to be every probability of our hearing the entire work during the coming season of Mr. Wood's Drury Lane opera. Another excellent performance on Saturday was that of two movements—"Adagietto" and "Scherzo," from an orchestral "Suite" by Joachim Raff, one of the most remarkable of the younger German composers of the day. Of his many productions (upwards of a hundred), in nearly all forms, but little is known in this country except by those few who are interested in the present and the future of music as well as its past. These have long known that, with an occasional tendency towards the eccentric and a too-laboured pursuit of originality, there is much deserving of hearing and consideration among the productions of Herr Raff. The strongly-marked character and varied treatment of the "scherzo," the passages of graceful fancy in the slow movement,



"CATCHING FLIES," BY B. RIVIERE.

and the favourable reception of these extracts on Saturday, would justify the performance of the entire "suite." Mr. F. Archer's organ-playing in Mendelssohn's first sonata and the sixth of the earliest published set of grand preludes and fugues by Sebastian Bach displayed the performer's great executive skill of feet and hands to much advantage, and elicited frequent applause. The single extracted song in Saturday's programme—"With plaintive notes," from Handel's "Samson"—is one of those weak solo pieces which the composer frequently threw in to propitiate his public. It was given by Madame Sherrington with the light volubility which is the character of the music rather than of the text.

The fourth of the "Oratorio Concerts," held last week, consisted of a repetition of Handel's "Jephthah," with Mr. Sullivan's additional accompaniments, as given at the first of last year's series of these concerts, and again in June. Last week the tenor solos were to have been sung, as on the first occasion, by Mr. Sims Reeves, but his illness caused his place to be supplied (and very efficiently) by Mr. Cummings. Madame Sainton-Dolby was also absent from indisposition, and her music was most ably sung by Madame Patey. As in previous performances, Miss Banks sang the soprano solos with much good taste. Of Mr. Lander, the bass, we can only say that his voice has capabilities which he has not yet turned to the best account. The chorus-singing proved that Mr. Joseph Barnby's fine choir of 300 voices is steadily progressing in efficiency and unity of effect. The next concert (on Wednesday) will present the special feature of a performance (after an interval of some nine years) of Beethoven's sublime "Missa Solennis," preceded by his choral fantasia, with Madame Arabella Goddard as pianist.

The "St. Thomas's Choral Society" is the title of a newly-formed choir which has been organised and trained by the disinterested exertions of Mr. Alberto Randegger, who has derived the members of the institution largely from among the assistants of several great West-End firms, the principals of which have favoured in every way a movement calculated to place a pure intellectual enjoyment within the reach of a hard-working-class of employes. The progress made within the space of a year and a half by choristers who had no previous knowledge of music was very favourably evidenced in the performance of the choruses in Mr. Sullivan's oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," which was given on Thursday night, at St. James's Hall, for the first time in London, and for the benefit of the building fund of St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square. Of the oratorio we spoke fully on the occasion of its production at the Worcester Festival last year. The solos on Thursday were sung by Madame Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. A. Byron, and Mr. Winn—the two latter singers having replaced Mr. Reeves and Mr. Patey, both disabled by illness. The oratorio was preceded by a miscellaneous selection, consisting of Méhul's symphony in G minor, Mr. Randegger's highly dramatic scena "Medea" (powerfully declaimed by Madame Rudersdorff), and Mozart's serenade for solo and orchestral stringed instruments and drums. The two last-named pieces were spoken of in our notice of their performance at the Norwich Festival in September. Mr. Randegger conducted the concert referred to.

The Saturday Evening Concerts, commenced at Exeter Hall, by Mr. George Wood, two months since, terminated for the season last week. Neukomm's septet, a portion of Mozart's serenade in B flat, both for wind instruments and double-bass (the latter

replaced by a contra-bassoon), and Mendelssohn's overture for a military band were given—other instrumental pieces having been two violin solos by Herr Wilhelmj and a solo for the oboe, cleverly played by Mr. Crozier. Mr. Sims Reeves sang twice, in spite of hoarseness, and was compelled from that cause to omit his third song. Other vocal performances were contributed by Miss Clara Fraser, Mdlle. Palmerini, Herr Carl Bohrer (from Dresden), and the Concert Glee Union.

Since our last week's notice of Madame Schumann, that eminent pianist has twice appeared—at the last Monday Popular Concert and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance in connection therewith. On the earlier occasion she played Chopin's ballade in G minor (encored, and replaced by another piece); and, with Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti, Beethoven's great pianoforte trio in B flat (op. 97). On Monday night Madame Schumann's solos were one of Bach's preludes, Schumann's canon in A flat (No. 4 of the "Studien für den Pedal Flügel"), and Schubert's impromptu in F minor (the last piece encored), the concerted piece having been Beethoven's trio in E flat (from op. 70) with the associates just mentioned. In all these instances the great pianiste was received with enthusiastic applause by her admirers—that is to say, by the whole audience, with a few special exceptions. Schubert's quintet for stringed instruments, full of ideal grace and beauty sufficient to atone for its diffuseness, and Bach's stately concerto for two violins admirably played by Herr Joachim and M. Sainton, accompanied by a double quartet, completed the instrumental portion of a specially interesting programme. Mr. Byron was the vocalist and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

Mr. Wood's Drury Lane opera company have been giving performances with success at Edinburgh during the past fortnight

when several of Mozart's masterpieces, Rossini's "Il Barbiere," Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," Gounod's "Faust," and some lighter works were included in the programme—with Mdlle. Irma di Murska, Mesdames Sinico and Monbelli, Signori Gardoni and Poli, Mr. Santley, and other eminent artists in the principal characters, and Signor Arditi as conductor.

THE THEATRES.

ASTLEY'S.

There is evidently progress in theatrical affairs. The arena has been thrown open, and also, by the increase in the number of theatres, much enlarged. The lighter class of pieces, so much encouraged in these latter days, has been found to suit the smaller houses, and with these they prosper; but for larger houses, whether old or new, more elaborate productions are occasionally required. The time comes inevitably when the managements of colossal theatres turn their attention, for awhile at least, to the legitimate drama, and to the actors who have educated themselves for its special performance; and never is the attempt made but that it finds for a considerable period extensive patronage and commands fashionable and intellectual audiences. On Saturday the experiment was made at Astley's, a theatre which has an interior fitted for the reception of an enormously large audience, and with an auditorium arranged on an exceedingly complex principle, so as to suit in regard to price every class of the community. Mr. Phelps has been engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith as the representative of the legitimate cause, and duly appeared in "Othello" with Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin, Miss Huddart, and Mr. Harcourt, as respectively representing Iago, Desdemona, Emilia, and Cassio. The house was crowded in every part, and the tragedy was placed on the boards with all the requisite accessories and with the most appropriate costumes and scenery. The importance of the occasion was fully appreciated by the performers. Mr. Phelps had evidently resolved to show himself at his best, and manipulated the text with so much care, and was so diligent in making every point, securing every gesture and sustaining every attitude, that the audience were profoundly impressed with his artistic efforts, and could not help recognising not only the general excellence of his acting but the perfection of its details. Mr. Vezin also aimed at a thoroughly original representation of Iago; and, though he manifested a nervous appreciation of difficulties, achieved, on the whole, a satisfactory realisation of his peculiar conception. He maintained prominently the apparent honesty of Iago; and thus gave to the action a probability which is certainly interfered with when the villainy of the tempter is made constantly demonstrative. For the most part, he reserved the revelation of his inner nature for the soliloquies, which he delivered with great judgment. By the manner in which she acts the part of Desdemona, Mrs. Vezin restores to the character that importance which it used to possess before it became the fashion to raise into prominence the rôle of Emilia by distributing it to the chief tragedienne. It was due to the late Mrs. Warner that Emilia gained the significance which now belongs to the part; and the tradition thus established, though recent, is admirably sustained by her niece, Miss Huddart, whose acting is marked by great intelligence and force. The character of Cassio is not so well filled by Mr. Harcourt as are the other leading parts; nevertheless, it is a thoroughly respectable performance, lacking rather personal fitness than professional ability. For Thursday "The Man of the World" was advertised, with Mr. Phelps in Sir Pertinax Macsycophant—a performance calculated to be an immense attraction.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday Mr. Falconer's celebrated drama of "Peep o' Day"



THE GUARDS' CUP, WINDSOR RACES.

was reproduced at Drury Lane. It commanded a large house. Irish character and Irish difficulties, it would seem, still possess attractions for the English playgoer. The present revival has been accompanied with some beautiful scenery by Mr. William Beverley, and the costumes are as picturesque as they are various. The acting was good throughout. Harry Kavanagh was well represented by M. J. B. Howard and Stephen Purcell by Mr. Lewis Nanton; and, of course, Mr. Charles and Mr. J. Neville performed with propriety their old parts of Captain Howard and Mr.

Grace. The drama was preceded by a slight sketch entitled "Phobus's Fix," in which five members of the Vokes family perform. One of them is a bashful squire, who is suddenly initiated into the mysteries of singing, dancing, and duelling; and, after being almost frightened out of his wits, is left at the end to get what advantage he can out of his recent education, rudely conducted as it has been. It is needless to say that the action is carried on with infinite spirit, and that innumerable clever things are done by "the family."

On Monday Mr. Creswick appeared at Sadler's Wells as Richard III. The clever drama of "Civilisation" was announced for Thursday, with Mr. Clarence Holt, as the representative of its savage hero.

A new drama, entitled "Paquita," written by Dion Boucicault, is in rehearsal, and will be produced at the Princess's on Monday next.

The Charing-Cross Theatre has reopened, with the revival of the famous burlesque of "Ixion," accompanied by the farce of "To Oblige Benson" and the comedy of "Not So Bad After All."

THE GUARDS' CUP, WINDSOR RACES.

The prize at the Windsor Races, on Monday, for the race run by the horses belonging to officers of the Household Brigade, all ridden by their owners or other gentlemen, was won by Captain C. White's *Tinderbox*, ridden by Captain Harford. He came in at a canter, ten lengths before his competitors, the nearest of these being Lord C. J. Kerr's *Blondin* and Mr. Mencke's *Earl of Essex*. The value of the cup and sweepstakes is £575. The cup itself, shown in our illustration, is a richly-chased silver vase, manufactured by Messrs. Fraser and Haws, of Waterloo-place. On its base stand the figures of soldiers, two mounted and two on foot, of the regiments of Guards. The body of the vase is oval, chased in relief with a spirited design of the race, and with handles of a graceful form. It is surmounted by an imperial crown and the flags of the several regiments.

ROMAN EXHIBITION OF CHURCH ART.

An event of secondary interest at Rome during the assembly of the great Ecumenical Council of Prelates convened by Pope Pius IX., has been the opening of an attractive exhibition of ecclesiastical decorative art and ornamental church furniture. This exhibition is held in the cloisters of the church and monastery of Santa Maria degli Angeli, which was built, from the designs of Michel Angelo, on the site of the ancient Baths of Diocletian. The architecture of these cloisters is stately, with a hundred pillars of travertine, and the ground inclosed by them is planted with noble cypresses, some of which are 13 ft. in circumference. Below the permanent roof of the cloisters, which is glazed, an awning of cotton has been spread to temper the glare of sunlight; and the sides are filled with counters and cases, displaying a great variety of beautiful objects. Pictures, mosaics, statues, crosses, bells and books, chalices and plates, vestments and altar-cloths, all kinds of mouldings, paintings, carvings, and weavings, all fashions of work in all sorts of material, gold, silver, bronze, and iron, marble, ivory, wood, and textile fabrics, are shown in profuse variety. The exhibition is frequented by a motley crowd of visitors, cardinals and monsignori, priests, monks, and Italian laymen, resident artists, and travelling English families. One of the large pictures which has gained some notice is that of "The Three Marys," by Mr. Severn, the British Consul, which is shown hanging in a conspicuous place in our Correspondent's sketch of the general scene at the exhibition.



EXHIBITION OF CHURCH DECORATIVE ART AT ROME.

EMIGRATION.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the executive committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Society. It was reported that the sub-committee had agreed, on the application of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., to contribute one third of the expense of sending out one hundred poor families from Westminster, the other one third being paid respectively by Mr. Smith and by either the poor-law guardians or the people themselves. Sir J. Lawrence considered that great good would result from the discussion in the House of Commons on the previous night, as it would testify to the public that for this year all hope of State aid was at an end. Mr. Kingscote intimated that the trustees of Kelsall's Trust, through Mr. Donald Barclay, one of their number, had agreed to contribute £2500 to the society, on the condition that it should not be applied to the payments of passages. It might be given, he added, in the shape of lands, money, outfit, or capitation grant. It was resolved to charter the steam-ship *Ganges*, offered on advantageous terms.

Mr. John Douglas, the agent-general for the Queensland Government, writes to the *Times* in reference to the emigration debate of Tuesday evening, and says that even if emigrants were sent to that colony without any cost to the colonial Government, the latter would look upon them with some suspicion if they were recruited from the poorer classes alone. He thinks it highly improbable that the Government of any Australian colony would look with favour upon any emigration which derived its motive power from the boards of guardians. The people of Australia are not averse to receiving a proportion of those people who are here struggling on the verge of poverty, though not of crime; but the mass must be accompanied by volunteers from the middle and even from the higher grades of society.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has intimated his intention to apply three troop-ships for the purpose of the emigration of discharged labourers at Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, and other Government towns, on condition that the victualling expenses, £2 5s. per head, are paid. If there is any room in the vessels after preference has been given to the Government employes, it may be placed at the disposal of the British and Colonial Emigration Society on the same terms. The proposal of the Admiralty has been received with great satisfaction, and a large number of candidates have already applied to have their names entered as intending emigrants. Two evenings in the week have been set apart at Deptford Dockyard for receiving names.

Official advices have been received in Paris from the Senegal Settlements under date of the 16th ult. An engagement had taken place on the 9th between a column of 500 French troops and 2000 native rebels, when the latter were defeated with heavy losses.

A committee, whose duty will be to report on the condition of high-class education in France, has been nominated. M. Guizot will, it is understood, take the chair at all discussions at which the Minister of Education may be unable to preside. Among the members of the committee are the Duc de Broglie and M. Remusat.

The ex-Queen of Spain and her husband are about to go before the Paris tribunals respecting the administration of their fortune. Her Majesty maintains that, although driven from her home by a rebellion, she is still *Queen de jure*, and as such still mistress of her fortune, and entitled to dispose of it as she thinks fit. Don Francisco de Assis, on the other hand, considers his wife to be for ever fallen from her high estate, and to have consequently become a private individual; for he puts in a claim to be chief and to deal with their joint fortune as to him seems best. He has applied to the tribunals to grant him the administration of his wife's property, a step to which he is said to have been more immediately provoked by a very large sale of Spanish Stock lately effected. The Court has prohibited the ex-Queen and Count Espelata, her steward or major-domo, from all acts of administration pending the decision.

In reference to the Moabite stone, a letter has been received from Captain Warren, the agent of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in which he states:—"The Mudir of Dalt, acting under the instructions of the Governor of Nablas, had put pressure upon the people with regard to this stone, and had so exasperated them that, sooner than give it up, they had put a fire under it and thrown cold water on it, and so broken it, and had then distributed the bits among the different families to place in the granaries, and act as blessings upon the corn; for they say that, without the stone (or its equivalent in hard cash), a blight will fall upon their crops. In this letter is inclosed a new and full-sized tracing of the larger of the two fragments brought to him by his Bedouin, which throws a great deal of new light upon the reading exhibiting some entirely new characters in some places, supplementing others which were doubtful, and correcting many groups of previously different appearance. Though even now Mr. Deutsch, of the British Museum confesses his inability to give a very lucid translation of either the whole or a considerable part of the monument, certain things have become much clearer to him than they were before; and he says:—"At this moment there is but one thing certain—that, whether we ever recover the whole of the stone, the fate of which is still uncertain, or must remain satisfied with but half-intelligible fragments, the gain to palaeography and Semitic science is already enormous. It is unquestionably—whatever the precise date of this King Mesa—the very oldest Semitic lapidary record of importance as yet discovered."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

An increased amount of animation has been noticed in the Stock Exchange Markets during the week. For both Railway Stocks and Foreign Bonds there has been a healthy inquiry, and a general advance has taken place in prices. Telegraph Shares, however, have continued depressed. The Consol Market has been firm, and there has been a tendency to higher rates. For Money and the 9th inst. the quotation has been 92½ to 93½, and for the April account, 92½ to 93. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92½ ex div. Exchequer Bills, March, 2s. 6d. to 3s. prem.; and June, 2s. 6d. to 3s. prem. Bank Stock has marked 210 to 212. India Five per Cents have been done at 111½ to 112; and India Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

In Colonial Government Securities the business doing has been on a moderate scale, and prices have been

without movement of importance:—Canada, 1877-81, 80s to 106; Cape, 1873, 104 to 105; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 107 to 109; Ditto Five per Cents Consolidated, 97½ to 98½; South Australian, 1883 to 1890, 105 to 110; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 113½ to 114½.

Owing to the fact that the Great Western dividend has been more than ½ per cent greater than was expected, a rise of about 3 has taken place in this stock. The firmness, however, has not been confined to this security, the Railway Market generally presenting a healthy appearance. Great Northern A has also undergone an important improvement. Midland, London and North-Western, and Metropolitan have been steady in price. Indian Stocks have supported previous quotations, with a fair inquiry. Canadian Shares have been in request; and Great Western have risen ½. For Foreign Shares the demand has been quiet.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 76½ to 77½; Great Eastern, 37½ to 38½; Great Northern, 111 to 115 ex div.; Ditto, A, 115½ to 116 ex div.; Great Western, 65½ to 65½; London and Brighton, 42½ to 43½; London and North-Western, 122 to 122½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 89½ to 90½ ex div.; London, Chatham, and Dover, 14½ to 15; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 41½ to 42½; Metropolitan, 79½ to 79½; Midland, 123½ to 123½ ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 124½ to 125½ ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 84 to 85 ex div.; and South-Eastern, 74 to 74½ ex div.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105 to 106; East Indian, 111 to 112; Grand Trunk of Canada, 15½ to 16; Great Indian Peninsular, 109 to 109; Great Western of Canada, 16½ to 17; Oude and Rohilkund, 104½ to 105½; and Scinde, 105 to 105.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 16½ to 17; Buenos Ayres, Great Southern, 23½ to 23½; Great Luxembourg, 18½ to 19; Recife and San Francisco, 15 to 16; San Paulo, 21 to 22; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian 19½ to 20.

In the market for Foreign Bonds a full average business has been transacted. The pacific aspect of Eastern affairs has fostered speculation in Egyptian and Turkish Securities, and a general advance has ensued. Italian have been quiet, but firm. Spanish have sold slowly. Russian have continued without movement of importance, and the New Loan has been firm, at 3½ to 4 prem.:—Argentine, 1883, 87½ to 88; Brazilian, 1883, 87½ to 88½ ex div.; Egyptian, 1883, 79½ to 80; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 98 to 99; Mexican, 14 to 14½; Peruvian, 1865, 90½ to 91; Portuguese, 1897, 32 to 33; Russian, 1862, 85½ to 86½; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 91½ to 92½; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 63½ to 64; Spanish, 1867, 26½ to 27; Turkish, 1865, 63 to 64; Ditto Five per Cents, 44½ to 45½; and Italian, 1861, 55 to 55½.

In the market for American Securities a good business has been transacted, and the movements generally have been favourable. The 5-20 1882 Bonds have been done at 90½ to 90½; Ditto, 1885, 89½ to 90; Ditto, 1887, 83½ to 84; 10-40, 83½ to 84½; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 28½ to 29½; Erie Shares, 21 to 21½; and Illinois Central, 110 to 111.

For Bank Shares there has been a moderate demand, and prices have been well maintained. Agra, A, 11½ to 12; Alliance, 12½ to 13; Imperial Ottoman, 3½ to 4½ prem.; London and County, 47½ to 48½; London and Westminster, 60 to 61; London Joint-Stock, 32 to 33; and Union of London, 33½ to 34½.

Large speculative transactions for a fall have taken place in Telegraph Shares, and prices have given way:—Anglo-American, 15½ to 16½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17½ to 18; Atlantic, 12 to 14; British Indian Extension, 1 to 1½ dis.; British Indian Submarine, 11½ to 11½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, ½ to 1 prem.; Great Northern, 11 to 11½; Mediterranean Extension, 7 to 7½; Reuter's, 12 to 13; and French Cable Shares, 15 to 15½.

In Miscellaneous Securities the business doing has been tolerably extensive; but telegraph-construction companies have been weaker, on speculative transactions. Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 3; General Credit and Discount, ½ to 1 dis.; Hudson's Bay, 12½ to 13½; India-rubber, Guita-Percha, and Telegraph Works, 57 to 59; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 41 to 41½.

The Board of Trade returns, just published, bear favourable evidence of the development of trade during the month of January. In that month the export of British and Irish produce and manufactures amounted to £13,923,185, against £13,621,114 in 1869, and £12,252,638 in the previous year. The shipments of cotton goods show a falling off; but, whilst a slight increase is noticeable in those of woollen manufactures, the export of iron and unwrought steel has been about 20 per cent greater than at the corresponding period in 1869. The computed real value of the articles imported in the month of December was £33,546,896, against £33,881,332 in 1869, and £23,836,176 in the previous year. In the whole year they amounted to £250,617,820, against £249,142,553 in 1868, and £234,453,717 in 1867.

There has been a falling off in the demand for money during the week. Capital, however, has continued scarce, and in no instance has three-months' paper been negotiated under 3 per cent. It is probable that a return of ease will shortly ensue, as money on the Continent is abundant and there is a tendency to lower rates, the Bank of Holland having further reduced its rate to 4 per cent.

Heavy amounts of bullion have been received during the week. The export inquiry has been trivial, and large supplies will, doubtless, be sent into the Bank of England.

The silver market has been firm, and bars have sold at 60½d. per oz. For Mexican dollars there has been a healthy inquiry for shipment to China, at 55½d. per oz. The Continental exchanges have been without material alteration. The rates on Italy have been rather higher. At New York the rate of exchange on London has been 108½.

Biddings for £357,500 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been to Calcutta £252,700, and to Madras £34,800. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 11½d. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive 63 per cent. The result shows a falling off in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

The Foreign and Colonial Government Trust have invited subscriptions for a second issue of £600,000 in £100 certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, to be issued at £50. The advantages of the investment may be summed up as follows:—Interest at £5 6s. per cent on the amount subscribed, a bonus of £20 per cent by the repayment of capital at par, and a reversion eventually divisible among the holders of the coupons of reversion. During the last two years the investors in the trust have received at the rate of 7 per cent upon their capital, free of income tax, and 235 certificates have been withdrawn and paid off at par. Subscriptions are to be sent to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

A prospectus has been issued of the National Telegraph Manufacturing Company (Limited), with a capital of £400,000, in £25 shares. Only 8000 shares will be at once offered to the public. The company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the telegraphic business and works of Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., of London and Gateshead. The shares are quoted at about 1 prem.

The report of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) shows an available total of £144,876. A dividend of £1 and a bonus of £1 per share are recommended, which will absorb £100,000; £10,000 will be added to reserve; and £2165 will be employed in reduction of minor accounts; leaving a balance of £2711 to be carried forward.

The directors of the Van Diemen's Land Company recommend a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share out of an available balance of £1333.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Hall Company the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum was declared.

The directors of the Great Luxembourg Railway Company announce a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, against 2 per cent per annum for the corresponding period last year.

The dividend on the Great Western original stock is at the rate of £3 4s. 6d.; on the South Wales of £3 5s. 6d.; on the Newport of £1 13s.; and on the Oxford at the rate of £1 16s. per cent per annum, carrying forward £14,800. Of the dividend on the original stock about 7s. 6d. is due to exceptional credits, which have been brought to account on the consolidation of the sectional stocks.

The directors of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway recommend a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum, carrying forward £4185.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of ...	£373,318
An increase of public deposits of ...	519,209
A decrease of other deposits of ...	20,918
An increase of other securities of ...	989,070
An increase of bullion of ...	139,459
An increase of rest of ...	256,920
A decrease of reserve of ...	236,510

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,107,292; public deposits amount to £9,793,327; and private deposits to £17,274,771. The securities held represent £33,770,631; and the stock of bullion is £20,029,453. The rest stands at £3,624,696.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a short supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, the condition of which was good. Trade ruled dull for all descriptions, and the tendency of prices was downwards, particularly for inferior samples. Foreign wheat was very inactive, and is, per quarter lower to sell. Barley was inactive, and low grinding parcels were is, cheaper. Malt was dull, and values tended in favour of buyers. There was a moderate supply of oats; but sales progressed slowly, at a decline of 6d. per quarter. Beans and peas were dull, and drooping. Flour sold in retail quantities on barely former terms.

Wednesday.—The wheat trade has remained in the same dull, depressed state to-day as on Monday last. Prices of both English and foreign sorts were rather lower, though factors were enabled to demand Monday's currencies in retail sales. Barley was quiet, and unchanged in value. Malt tended in favour of buyers, but most kinds of feeding stuffs were unchanged in price. The flour trade was very inanimate, but the quotations were without alteration for both town and country markets.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 690; barley, 80; malt, 1010; beans, 170; peas, 70 qrs. Foreign: Barley, 400; oats, 1450 qrs.; flour, 140 sacks. English Currency.—White wheat, 38s. to 47s.; red ditto, 36s. to 43s.; barley, 34s. to 39s.; malt, 45s. to 69s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 15s. to 23s.; beans, 32s. to 42s.; peas, 31s. to 39s. per qr.; flour, 27s. to 43s. (nominal) per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 34,508 qrs. sold at 40s. 7d.; barley, 40,749 qrs., at 33s. 9d.; oats, 6251 qrs., at 20s. 7d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—English clover continues to come to hand sparingly, and extreme prices are paid for fine qualities. Trefoils have changed hands at very high rates. Canary has ruled steady in value.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter. Lined cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The public sales of tea have gone off without spirit, and the tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. Last week duty was paid in London on 901,084 lb.; the exports were 306,943 lb.; and the removals coastwise 644,798 lb.

Sugar.—The market has continued quiet, in a general absence of speculative transactions, but values are without quotable change for both raw and refined goods.

Coffee.—Only a moderate quantity of coffee has changed hands at public auction, but there has been more inquiry privately.

Rice.—The rice market has remained in the same dull, inanimate state which has characterised it for a long time past, and prices are without improvement.

Provisions.—The demand for English butter has continued quiet, but prices are without material variation. Fine foreign butter has sold freely, at 130s. to 140s. for Friesland; 91s. to 133s. for Jersey; Normandy, 89s. to 150s.; Kiel, 112s. to 143s.; Bosc, 90s. to 108s. per cwt. Bacon has ruled steady, and values have tended upwards for prime qualities. Hams have ruled dull, except for small sorts. Beef and pork inactive. Cheese has sold slowly.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands to a fair extent, on fully former terms. Brandy and grain spirits are without alteration in value.

Hay and Straw.—There have been fair supplies of both hay and clover on sale; but the trade has ruled dull, and prices have had a downward tendency:—Prime meadow hay, 75s. to 80s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; Rowen, 60s. to 65s.; prime clover, 115s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 26s. to 30s. per load.

Hops.—The market has continued quiet. Choice qualities of new English have tended upwards in value, owing to their increasing scarcity; but inferior samples and yearlings have been altogether neglected.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have progressed steadily, and the opening prices of the series have been well maintained. A fair quantity has been taken for the Continent.

Potatoes.—Rather more firmness has been apparent in the demand for potatoes, though, owing to the liberal supplies on sale, prices have remained without change. Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 46s. for Y.C. on the spot, 46s. March, and 46s. 9d. for last three months.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £31 15s. on the spot; English brown rape, £11 10s.; refined, £44; foreign, £45 10s. to £46. Olive and cocoanut oils have ruled quiet. Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. 3d.; Sunderland, 16s. to 18s.; Hartlepool, 16s. 3d. to 18s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—A moderate supply of beasts was on sale here to-day, in fair condition. In sympathy with the prevailing heaviness in the dead-meat market, the trade has been quiet for all breeds, and the tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. As regards sheep, about an average supply was on sale for a Thursday's market. There was very little animation in the inquiry for any breed, and the quotations were barely maintained. Lambs sold at from 7s. to 8s. per 14 lb. Calves were quiet, at late rates.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.; suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 596; sheep and lambs, 5555; calves, 103; pigs, 25. Foreign: Beasts, 205; sheep and lambs, 2175; calves, 62.

Metropolitan Meat Market.—Beef from 3s. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

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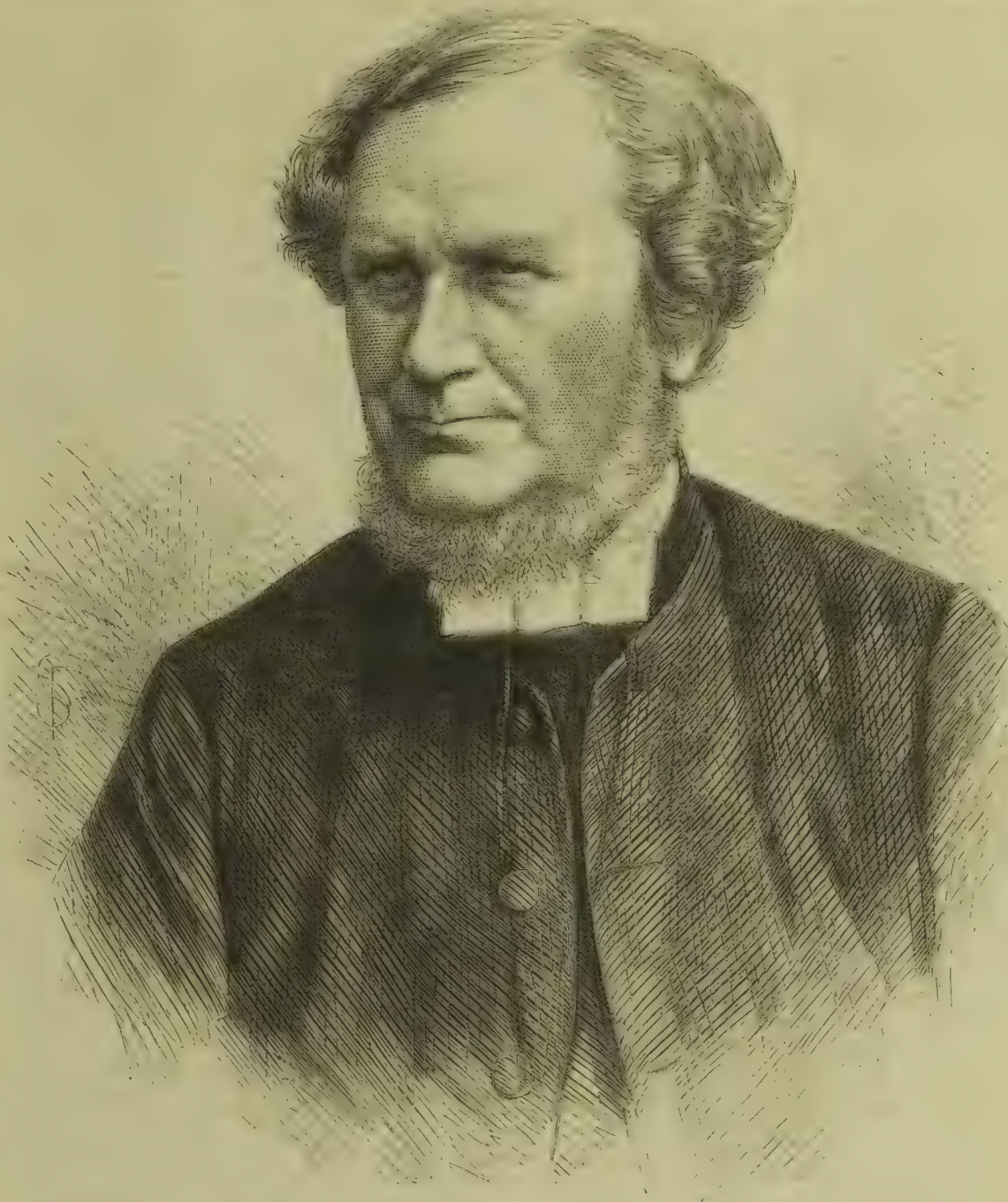
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THE BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF NOTTINGHAM.

The Right Rev. Henry Mackenzie, D.D., the new Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, whose consecration was lately described and illustrated in this Journal, was born in London, on May 16, 1808. He received his early education at Merchant Taylors' School. His first introduction to public life was through a merchant's counting-house and a Government office; but, being desirous of entering into holy orders, he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he formed lifelong friendships with the late Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Jeune, and with the present Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson. In 1834 he took his A.B. degree, with an honorary fourth class. His first curacy was at Wool, Dorset; but, his Rector having died before he was admitted into priest's orders, he accepted an assistant chaplaincy at Rotterdam, and then the curacy of St. Peter's, Walworth, where he was ordained priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1837 he was elected Head Master of Bancroft's Hospital, and three years afterwards was appointed Perpetual Curate (or Incumbent) of St. James's, Bermondsey. His next removal was, in 1844, to Great Yarmouth, from which he was called up to London, in 1848, by Bishop Blomfield, to occupy the important post of Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. After seven years' successful administration of that parish he was nominated by the Lord Chancellor to the valuable living of Tydd St. Mary, which, in 1866 (upon being appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham), he exchanged for the less lucrative Rectory of South Collingham, Notts, in order to be nearer to his official duties. In the meanwhile he had assisted the Bishop of Lincoln as his Chaplain, and had held an honorary stall in his cathedral, and, since 1864, the Sub-Deanery also. Upon Dr. Wordsworth succeeding to the see, and taking the necessary steps for the revival of a Bishop Suffragan, the Archdeacon of Nottingham's name was submitted to the Crown, which gave him the appointment. A few weeks ago he was consecrated by the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Lichfield, Hereford, Wellington (New Zealand), and St. Andrew's (Scotland), with the ceremonies and services then



THE RIGHT REV. DR. MACKENZIE, SUFFRAGAN BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.

described. Since the year 1857 Dr. Mackenzie has been a member of Convocation, at first as the representative of the clergy and subsequently of the Chapter. He still occupies his place in the Lower House as Archdeacon of Nottingham, for Suffragans have no seat in the Upper House of Convocation.

It would be unnecessary for us to speak in terms of commendation of one who has been so universally approved, and who has "purchased to himself a good degree," but it is, at least, allowable to say that, with the characteristic amiability of Dr. Mackenzie, his judgment, zeal, energy, organising powers, and soundness of doctrine, the institution of Bishops Suffragan obtains in his person a most favourable introduction to the Church of England.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins.

THE STRANGERS' HOME, LIMEHOUSE.

The handsome and commodious building in West India Dock-road, Limehouse, belonging to the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Africans, and South Sea Islanders, has lately been repaired and enlarged, so as to complete its original design. The institution was founded in 1856, under the patronage of the Prince Consort, and established at a cost of £15,000, one third of which was contributed by native Indian princes, gentlemen, or merchants, and a great part of the remainder by English gentlemen connected with the government of India, or by English merchants and ship-owners concerned in the Indian trade. It offers, not gratis, but for ten or fourteen shillings a week, the comforts of a well-managed lodging and boarding house to sailors, servants, and others from the Eastern world, with perfect safety against the fraud, robbery, and ill-treatment to which they would otherwise be exposed in London. More than 5000 persons, from India, China, East and West Africa, the Malayan peninsula and islands, and those of the South Pacific, have been sheltered in this institution. Of these 1124 were casuals, and 1149 were destitute creatures, taken off the streets, or from hospitals, gaols, and workhouses. This institution, under the active superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Marsh Hughes, the honorary secretary,



THE STRANGERS' HOME, WEST INDIA DOCK-ROAD, LIMEHOUSE.

exerts its influence to put down mendicancy, while inquiring into cases of destitution and procuring relief. A religious missionary visitation, in connection with the Strangers' Home, has been set on foot among the Lascars, the Kroomen, and other non-European seamen, at the chief maritime ports of this kingdom. The building in West India Dock-road, which was reopened by Lord Lawrence a month ago, has accommodation for 230 inmates, besides the superintendent and officers of the institution, with hospital and bath-rooms; the dining-halls and dormitories being most convenient. We give an illustration of the scene in one of the halls.

THE BITTER LAKES, SUEZ CANAL.

One of the most remarkable features of the Suez Canal is the formation of the Bitter Lakes. The enchanted islands and flying palaces of the East are nothing to the works of those modern geni, the engineers of the West, who are the magi of our scientific age. At the end of February last year our Special Artist passed over the ground now occupied by the Bitter Lakes, and then saw nothing but a vast expanse of desert, traversed by an Arab or two, on camels, and a flock of goats. But when he again visited Egypt, in November last, all was changed. An inland sea now extends as far as the eye can reach; large steam-ships are passing over it with screws or paddles, or sailing-vessels with canvas spread to the breeze; the lighthouses stand like "wonderful lamps," erected there to guide the mariner, and iron beacons are placed in rows to point out the channel of safety. The transformation is so complete, from the parched, sandy desert, to the view of a liquid, fresh, blue sea, apparently extending beyond the horizon, that if the old magicians have not been at work, one feels there must have been a still more potent enchantment brought to bear on the scene.

What is now called by the French "Les Lacs Amers" was, without doubt, at one time the real northern extremity of the Red Sea. Through changes in the desert, the connection must at some early period have been closed, and the waters of this inland lake would soon dry up under the hot sun of that region. Much of the ground a twelvemonth ago was white, like snow, with the salt left when the water had evaporated. These lakes, or this lake—for they may now be said to form one body of water—extends about twenty-five miles in length; and, as the bottom was deeper than that of the canal, it was so much labour saved in dredging to make this a portion of the line. All the engineers had to do was to let the water into the basin. It will give some idea of the great extent of this basin to state that the engineers calculated that it would require about seven months to fill up. The portion of the canal works from the south end of the lake to Suez was the least advanced; so that, although it was but a short distance, in comparison with the distance northward to the Mediterranean, they could not use the Red Sea to let the water flow in, and were obliged to open up a communication with the Mediterranean; and the water thus came a distance of about sixty or seventy miles from Port Said. The ceremony of first letting in the water took place in March last, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the canal. It will be remembered that we gave an illustration of the scene. For months the water flowed in, and it was not till August that the Chalouf cutting was so far advanced that the opening to the Red Sea could be made. But, after that time, the double supply from the two oceans continued to increase, and by the end of October the full level had been attained.

It is impossible here to describe all the arrangements and precautions that were necessary for the successful accomplishment of this portion of the canal. Many doubted that it could be done at all; some said that the water as it ran in would be absorbed by the desert; others that under the summer sun, heating a great expanse, it would evaporate as fast as it came. All that need now be said is that the thing was done. Thousands of people have sailed over the waters of the Bitter Lakes. Most of the vessels put on full steam and set a sail or two when they enter. They can trace the course by other ships ahead. When our Artist was aloft on this water some were hull down, with but their masts visible; others were only perceived to be there by the smoke of their funnels on the horizon. The tide of the Red Sea, which rises about six feet at Suez, runs up to the Bitter Lakes with considerable force, but scarcely so strong as the tide of the Thames at London Bridge. How far it affects the canal towards Serapeum is a question of which we have no reliable statement. Its influence upon the canal to the north, if any, must be very slight. In passing from the Bitter Lakes to Suez a thick crust of salt can be seen along the bank of the canal; and it is worthy of note that the tide from the Red Sea rises exactly to the level of this old saline strata, showing that the tide rose in former times to this height when it made the deposit.

Our illustration of the Bitter Lakes is taken from the entrance to the canal at the northern end. The mountain of Gebel Attaka is seen in the distance, with the lower range of Gebel Gennafé nearer the lake. There is a small iron lighthouse at each extremity of the lake, which marks the entrances to the canal, and from the lighthouse to the canal the channel is indicated by iron posts surmounted by round disks. A depth of 28 ft. and 30 ft. of water is reported by those who sounded all through the Bitter Lakes.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street—the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and a copy of the vote, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Captain David Robinson, R.N., assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, in acknowledgment of his gallant services in putting off, in the Yarmouth and Gorleston life-boat, on the 13th and 14th ult., during a heavy easterly gale, and saving twelve out of thirteen persons forming the crews of the wrecked vessels *Giovannina A.*, of Venice, and the *Favourite*, of Arbroath, which were, respectively, stranded on Gorleston and Yarmouth beaches. £32 6s. was also voted to pay the expenses of the boats on these occasions, and £28 for two other services rendered by the same life-boat, at Yarmouth, in saving the crews, numbering fourteen men, of the wrecked schooner *St. Cyran*, of Hull, and the smack *Admiral*, of Yarmouth. Rewards amounting to £303 17s. were also granted to the crews of twenty-nine other life-boats of the society for various services during the recent heavy storms. The life-boats of the institution have saved altogether, during the past two months of the present year alone, 170 persons from different distressed vessels, every one of whom would probably have perished in the absence of the help of the life-boats. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments to the amount of about £1200 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. Various liberal contributions were announced as having been sent from Bradford, Reading, Dundee, Northampton, Dublin, Henley-on-Thames, Settle, Yardley, and other places. The British Workman life-boat was ordered to be stationed at Palling, on the coast of Norfolk. A new life-boat has recently been sent to Appledore, on the coast of Devon. The annual meeting of the society is to be held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the London Tavern. The Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, has promised to take the chair on the occasion. Reports were read from Captain J. K. Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats, and from the assistant inspector, on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the notification that John Lucie Smith, Chief Justice of Jamaica, has been knighted.

It appears from a correspondence published that the proposal, made some months since by a London committee of colonists, for the holding of a conference in England of representatives of the colonies, has been discountenanced by all the colonial Ministers who were requested to consider the advisability of such a convention. The various Governors, while appreciating the motives of the committee, express, on behalf of themselves and of the countries in which they hold office, a perfect confidence in the efficiency of the existing channel of communication for securing the interests of the colonies.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CHEMISTRY OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—SUGAR AND STARCH.

Professor Odling, in his sixth lecture, given on Thursday week, resumed the consideration of sugar, beginning with experiments on the different properties of grape sugar (or glucose) and cane sugar. The presence of grape sugar was shown by its yielding a dark brown liquid when boiled with caustic potash, and an orange-red precipitate when boiled with an alkaline solution of copper, the subjects of experiment being honey and fruits of various kinds, such as apples, oranges, dried figs, raisins, and currants. After stating that cane sugar is principally extracted from the sugar-cane, the white beet, and the maple, the Professor described the process of manufacturing ordinary sugar—viz., by crushing the plant, pressing out the juice, neutralising its acidity by lime, and finally evaporating it down, so as to yield raw sugar and treacle. To obtain white sugar the raw sugar is refined by solution in water, the syrup being then filtered through canvas bags to render it bright, and through pillars of animal charcoal to render it colourless. This syrup is evaporated down in vacuum-pans, stirred up, and poured into moulds, so as to form sugar-loaves. The Professor next showed, by experiments, that cane sugar is not affected by the reagents employed to detect the presence of grape sugar, but that it may be converted into grape sugar by being boiled with acids. Among his illustrations he employed the pulp of the beet-root and the parsnip, obtaining no reaction from either by potash or alkaline copper until the pulp was boiled with an acid, whereby the sugar was converted into grape sugar. Proceeding next to the consideration of starch, the Professor adverted to the difference of this carbohydrate from sugar in its being insoluble in water; and he then explained how starch is obtained for commercial purposes from various seeds, tubers, and roots by crushing and treating them with water, allowing the mixture to stand at rest, so that the starch may be deposited. He next illustrated the property of starch to gelatinise in boiling water, the jelly itself being very slightly soluble in cold water. He then showed how starch may be recognised by its assuming a deep blue colour when treated with iodine; and he thus proved the presence of starch in potatoes, bread, rice, a starched handkerchief, and other substances; and he also showed how the blue colour may be destroyed either by excess of starch or by the heat of boiling water, the colour gradually returning as the water cools. The lecture was concluded with experiments exhibiting the conversion of starch into grape sugar by boiling the starch for a few minutes with dilute acids—a most remarkable instance of the metamorphosis of one organic substance into another. The sugar, when tested, was shown to possess all the properties of the sugar formed by nature in fruits.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF MOUNT SINAI.

Captain Charles W. Wilson, R.E., at the Friday evening meeting on Feb. 25, gave an account of the systematic survey of the peninsula of Sinai, originally projected by the late Rev. Pierce Butler, Rector of Ulcombe, Kent, but carried out, by means of a fund raised by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Sir John F. Herschel, Sir Henry James, and others, under the superintendence of Captains Wilson and Palmer, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Holland; Mr. E. H. Palmer, an eminent Orientalist; Mr. Wyatt, as naturalist; and Sergeant-Major McDonald, as photographer. From five months' work they obtained the following results:—In an area of 30½ square miles they obtained the relative positions and altitudes of sixty-eight trigonometrical stations from two base lines, frequently under great difficulties, as fifty-eight of the stations ranged from 1800 ft. to 4800 ft. above their camp. They made special plans of Tebel Musa and Tebel Serbal, the two mountains most frequently identified with Mount Sinai, and maps of part of the country; and they determined the relative positions and altitudes of fifty-six mountain peaks, ranging from 8500 ft., from the level of the Red Sea. The most interesting remains of antiquity observed were the stone houses and circles abounding in the peninsula, the evidence of the existence of a large settled population at a very early period. The houses, often found in clusters varying from thirty to forty, resemble the "bothan" or "beehive houses" in Scotland; and the circles are similar to our Druids' circles, being decidedly sepulchral in character. The builders are thought to have been the Amalekites, who fought against Israel in Rephidim (Exodus xvii.). The principal monastic remains examined were those at Musa Feiran and Tur, which were probably once in connection with Justinian's great convent of the Transfiguration of St. Katherine, the only one which has been inhabited for many years, the church of which is still a grand old building and a striking object in the heart of the desert. The great mosaic of the Transfiguration is considered to be of later date than Justinian. Tebel Tahuneh appears in old times to have been considered the sacred mountain, being literally covered with chapels, cells, and tombs, and having a well-constructed series of steps leading to the summit, crowned with a church. At the back of Serbal are the remains of several monastic establishments in a valley, Wady Sejjilyeh, which in scenery and seclusion might rival the Happy Valley of "Rasselas," since it is shut in by lofty precipices, and breaks through the mountains by an almost inaccessible gorge, the approach to its head being a tremendous descent over loose stones from the shoulder of Serbal. The climate of Sinai is generally very agreeable, the air being perfectly dry. In winter the nights are cold, the days warm and pleasant; in summer the nights are fresh, but some parts of the days are very hot; and when the Khamsin, or hot wind, blows, existence itself is labour. The annual amount of rainfall varies, and destructive floods occasionally occur. The "celestial rosy red" at sunrise and sunset is very beautiful. There is a fair supply of limpid water; and large groves of palm-trees, with various kinds of game, are found in some districts. The tamarisk or tarfa, from which the manna distils, is generally distributed over the peninsula, often in dense thickets; but this is considered to have no connection with the manna of the Bible. Herbage for cattle is often scant, but it grows rapidly and in abundance after rain. Few traces of Scriptural names were found. The whole life of the Bedouins now inhabiting Sinai (numbering about 4000 males) is a struggle for existence, and they are described as a pious race, praying to God daily at sunrise and sunset for deliverance from evil, for Divine grace and mercy, and for daily food. Copies of nearly 3000 inscriptions were taken, and some plaster casts. They consist of detached sentences in the Aramaean dialect, chiefly of proper names, with introductory formulae, and are more generally distributed over the peninsula than is commonly supposed. The ancient Egyptian mines, worked for copper and turquoises, were also examined. Captain Wilson concluded his discourse by summing up the evidence derived from the Scripture narrative and the topography of the district, which induced him to believe that Tebel Musa and not Serbal is the Mount Sinai of the Bible. This was followed by the exhibition of a series of interesting magnified photographs, illuminated by the electric lamp, and accompanied by explanatory remarks by Captain Wilson.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

Professor Max Müller began his second lecture, on Saturday last, by commenting on the great abundance of materials available for the study of the science of religion—eight religions having large collections of sacred books. These religions he divided into three stocks—1, the Aryan, which includes Hinduism or Brahmanism and its two branches, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism; 2, Semitic, including Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism; 3, Chinese, including the religions of Confucius and Laotse. In addition to these canonical books, there exists an immense mass of interpretations and controversial writings. Besides these, there exists very much matter for study in the early literature of Greece and Rome; in the ancient monuments of the Egyptians, Babylonians, and Phœnicians, and other nations who had no sacred books, as well as in the traces of religious life of various degrees discovered among the savage inhabitants of Africa, America, and Polynesia, all which are full of interest, proving the almost universal belief in a great Supreme Being, the hearer of prayer, and in the existence of a future state. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the critical examination of the various methods adopted in classifying religions, and the definition of the distinctions usually set up—such as true and false, revealed and natural, primitive and debased, polytheistic, dualistic, monotheistic, and atheistic.

In the course of his remarks Professor Müller adverted to the claims of nearly every religion to be the only true one, and to the different ideas of natural religion as contrasted with revealed religion; and he pointed out how inseparable these two are, selecting illustrations from the Bible, especially noticing St. Paul's address at Athens (Acts xvii.). He also stated that the idea of a book revelation is not peculiar to Christianity, since the literature of India is saturated with it. The whole Veda is asserted to be in some way the work of the Deity, the human element being eliminated as far as possible from it. Divine inspiration is also claimed for the authors of the Buddhist sacred writings. As the preceding classifications really relate to theoretic theology, Professor Müller expressed his judgment that comparative theology must be studied by the ethnological classification of religions, which would be the subject of his next lecture.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Louisa, Prince Christian, and the Queen of the Netherlands attended the lecture.

PLANT LIFE AND ANIMAL LIFE.

Dr. Maxwell T. Masters, F.L.S., on Tuesday last, gave the first of two lectures on the Characteristics of Plant Life as Contrasted with those of Animal Life. In his introductory remarks he stated that his object was to show what were the resemblances and the differences between the two kingdoms, not concerning himself with an exact definition of what life or vital force is, or what constitutes a plant and what an animal. He then proceeded to contrast the mechanism of plants and animals respectively, and the manner in which that mechanism acts in the two cases. While there are very great differences between the higher animals and the higher plants, these differences vanish when we come to the simpler organisms, so that, either from their very simplicity, or from the fact that the lowest plants preserve the characteristics of the lowest animals, or vice versa, it becomes impossible to draw any line of demarcation; and some naturalists have even preferred to make a third kingdom to include these intermediate organisms. With a view of showing how the same peculiarities of organisation occur in both animals and plants, Dr. Masters explained the nature of protoplasm, a substance common to both; and he then described certain organisms (such as the amoeba and the athalam, the gregarina and the protococcus), some of which are decidedly animal and others as decidedly vegetable, but which yet possess identical outward conformation. The main differences between plants and animals, he said, consist not so much in the mechanism, or in the way it acts, as in the results of its action. Thus plants and animals alike possess sensation, contractile properties, the power of movement of their organs, as well as locomotion; as is shown in the opening and closing of flowers, the movements of sensitive and climbing plants and zoospores, these movements being effected either by the contractile power of the protoplasm, by alternate turgescence and exhaustion of certain parts of it, or by ciliary motion. In conclusion, Dr. Masters said that, although the nutrition of plants and animals is also essentially similar, the results are very different. The great distinction between them really consists in the chemical and physical nature of their food and in the use they make of it.

The lecture was well illustrated by diagrams and specimens.

At the Friday evening meeting, March 11, Mr. Westmacott, R.A., will probably deliver a discourse on Art.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Don Gregorio de Mier y Feran was proved in the London Court under £5000 personal property in this country.

The will of Countess Antoinette Wilhelmina Jane Bentinck was administered to in the London Court under £1500 personalty in England.

The will of Joseph Barratt, Esq., J.P., of Holywath, Coniston, was proved at Lancaster under £140,000. The executors are Harry Arnold, Esq., solicitor, Kendal; Robert T. Bywater, of Coniston, surgeon; and the testator's cousin, Francis Barratt, jun., to each of whom he leaves a legacy of £500, free of duty. The testator died Nov. 9 last, aged forty-three, having executed his will Aug. 2 preceding. He leaves certain of his estates, including his mining shares, to his two sisters and his uncle Francis Barratt. There are also legacies to his uncle Francis Kent and to the widow and children of his uncle Alexander Barratt, and to other relatives, friends, and servants.

The will of John Parsons, Esq., of the city of Oxford, banker, was proved in London, on the 17th ult., under £160,000 personalty; the executors being Eliza Parsons, the relict, and Herbert and John Parsons, the sons. The testator has left several legacies to his relatives, and to his personal friends, clerks, and servants. The coronation cup presented to his father by his Majesty George IV. is to be preserved in the family. To his wife he leaves the interest of £30,000, and to each of his daughters a legacy of £13,000, and appoints his sons residuary legatees. He has left the following charitable bequests—viz., To the Margate Infirmary, £500; the Wanstead Asylum and St. Ann's Society, each £300; the Weymouth Sanitarium and Brompton Consumption Hospital, each £200; the Blind Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches, the Society for the Spread of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Additional Curates' Aid Society, each £100. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of Jewer Henry Jewer, Esq., formerly of Hampstead, and late of Finchley New-road, was proved, in the London Court, under £20,000, by Jane Jewer, the relict; John Waring and Thomas M. Johnson, Esqs., the joint acting executors. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £200. The testator has left many legacies to relatives and friends, and several small bequests to charitable institutions. Some are to be paid immediately, and others are reversionary, payable on the decease of his relict. Amongst them is an annuity of £250 to be transferred to the National Benevolent Society, of which institution he speaks in the highest terms; and from this annual sum he directs to be paid annuities of £40 to some of its members, the recipients to be classed under the appellation of "Jewer's Pensioners." The rest of his property he leaves to his wife, whom he appoints residuary legatee.

The wills of the undermentioned have been recently proved:—J. S. Woodin, £70,000; Thomas Griffiths (Durham), £60,000; John W. Pike (Wareham), £60,000; G. Hooper, £40,000; John L. Armitage, £50,000; John Kitson (Norwich), £9000; and Samuel Last (New Bond-street), £25,000.

The *Dublin Standard* states that the late Mr. Charles Egan, of High-street, Dublin, has, by will, bequeathed a very large sum of money, amounting to about £240,000 in personalty, and funded property and real estate of the value of £1800 per annum, to Cardinal Cullen for Roman Catholic charities and other purposes. The bequest is an absolute one; but the will is not unlikely to be contested by some of the testator's relatives, for whom but slender provision was made, and the point to be raised is whether the gift of personalty is or is not void for remoteness.

It was officially announced at a meeting of the governors of the Durham County Penitentiary, Durham, held on Monday, that the late Dean Waddington had bequeathed £5000 to that institution.

The captain of the steam-ship the *Duke of Edinburgh*, which was stranded on Ailsa Craig last month, has had his certificate suspended for six months.

At Lloyd's Captains' Room, on Thursday week, Mr. Edwin Ridley put up for sale at auction, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, the following Government vessels:—The *Algiers*, *Cæsar*, *Assurance*, *Penguin*, *Hyæna*, *Mutine*, *Fortitude*, and *Philomel*. Only one, the *Penguin*, was sold. She realised £1750. The biddings on the other vessels were below the reserve price put on them.

According to official returns, the number of persons who receive relief in Paris in the course of the year amounts to 101,760 individuals, of whom 40,050 are heads of families. Among the number are ten literary men and forty-three tutors and governesses. The total sum expended per annum for the relief of the poor is put down at 4,212,768fr.

INDIAN TEXTILE FABRICS AND DESIGNS.

The exhibition of decorative Indian textile fabrics, which is now open to public view in an upper room of the New India Office at Westminster, is one of the most interesting and instructive kind. The Secretary of State and Council for India deserve the best thanks of all British manufacturers and merchants, in the first instance, and, secondly, of all lovers of beauty in the ingenious arts of ornamentation, for having provided this admirable display of the choicest workmanship of the gorgeous East, with its prodigious variety of tasteful inventions. Dr. Forbes Watson, to whose official and scientific ability the collection has been intrusted, receives its visitors with the most obliging courtesy, and exerts himself most zealously to carry out the further arrangements for extending a knowledge of its contents to the whole nation.

These arrangements are explained in his memorandum dated the 21st ult., which ought to attract great attention in all those provincial cities and towns of the United Kingdom where any kind of manufacture capable of artistic treatment is practised, or where the necessity of improved technical education has been felt. The local chambers of commerce, as representing the former interest, and the local schools of design, as representing the latter, are especially called upon to take measures for availing themselves of this grand opportunity; but we hope to see that the liberality of private individuals, where such institutions do not exist, will contribute the moderate sum required to place an entire series of Indian samples and patterns within the reach of the industrial classes in every large town. The present temporary collection, attached to the India Museum at the official mansion of the Indian Government here, is intended for division and distribution, upon very moderate terms, among the local associations or other applicants desiring to share the advantages it will bestow. Each institution or person subscribing £150 will obtain—1st, a thousand samples of different pieces, each actually cut from the piece, with a statement of practical details respecting the length, width, weight, and cost of the fabric; 2nd, a set of photolithographs and chromolithographs showing the complete patterns of 400 of the specimens, while the patterns of the remaining 600 are shown by the samples themselves; 3rd, a set of 240 plates, selected from the best art-examples, mounted in thirty large glazed frames, which are double, to be suspended round a central pillar, so as to be easily examined within a circular space of 6 ft. diameter. The actual samples of cloth, and the photolithographs, plain and coloured, are to be bound up together in thirty large volumes, inclosed in a cabinet. The whole publication will be indispensable for public use in those places where textile manufactures employ a large part of the population; but in other places, such as Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and the Potteries, which are concerned with the application of artistic designs to metal-work, porcelain, glass, paper, or any different material, a selected portion of the samples and patterns will be found more convenient. The price of this selection, composing eight or ten volumes, together with the 240 plates of choice art designs, mounted for exhibition in the glazed frames round the pillar, will be £100. These charges are merely to defray the actual cost of furnishing each set, not the original cost of purchasing the collection, which is borne by the Indian Government, and which must have been considerable, some of the rich kincobs of Benares being sold at four or five guineas the yard.

The plan we have described is a great advance upon the step that was taken some years ago, when 700 samples of Indian textile fabrics, from the India Museum, were arranged in eighteen volumes, sets of which were given to thirteen places in Great Britain and to seven places in India, for their reciprocal advantage in commercial intercourse and industrial progress. Those collections, being made readily accessible under proper regulations, have already proved useful as well to merchants, agents, and manufacturers, in their ordinary business, as to the inventors or adapters of designs, and to the teachers and students of applied art. But the complete series, with its beautifully executed and perfectly accurate illustrations, now offered to the public, cannot fail to produce a great amount of benefit. In the mean time, while the exhibition at the India Office remains open, its attractive character, were it more generally known, would bring a daily crowd of visitors to feast their eyes upon the diverse beauties of form and colour, and their exquisite combinations, which are here displayed. The only drawbacks on their enjoyment are the want of a catalogue, which there has not yet been time to prepare, and the want of space to spread all the pieces of cloth out, so that they might be seen all at once, and to array them in a more distinct classification. The stuffs are of silk, cotton, and woollen materials, simply, and of those materials also intermixed with each other, or intermixed with fine gold and silver thread. They range from the most delicate airy muslins to the thickest felts; and from cheap coloured calicoes, at fivepence a yard, to those splendid silks, glowing with all the hues of the rainbow, glittering with inlaid precious metals, and presenting an intricate pattern of graceful natural or geometrical shapes, which come from the looms of Benares. It is impossible, without seeing them, to conceive the brightness and purity of the Indian dyes, which are equal to the colours of the most highly-cultivated garden flowers; and the Hindoo artisans have contrived also to apply the newest European dyes, such as mauve and magenta, with a more perfect effect than is done at Lyons. Some of the pieces are quite in agreement with the taste of Western nations, and would not look at all strange for the ball-dresses of fashionable ladies in Paris or London.

The proposed classification of the thousand samples to be issued will be made upon the principle of distinguishing the different kinds of garments worn by the native people of India. Taking the clothing of the male sex, the first class will thus include all the varieties of stuff used for puggrees, turbans, or head-coverings; in the second class will be all the scarfs and clothes for the chest or shoulders; the third class will consist of all the cummerbunds, or waistbands. These pieces of dress are worn entire, as they are woven, and not cut out and sewn; they are almost invariably ornamented at both ends, with some design in colour; and the special methods of ornamentation, as done by the loom, are exemplified in the fourth class of samples. A piece of cotton gauze, plain white throughout its main length, may terminate in a superb border of silk, displaying several brilliant colours, with a stripe or two of shining gold. It is difficult for us to explain the manner in which these garments are worn; but we may refer those of our readers who desire such information to the very useful book compiled by Dr. Forbes Watson three or four years ago, containing a large number of figures, photographed from the life in India, attired in all the costumes there used, with brief descriptive notes upon each. That volume was noticed in our Journal at the time of its publication. The articles of clothing for Indian women, corresponding to those already mentioned for the men, have the same general form of long straight pieces; but they are decorated only at one end, which is shown in the wearing, and the other end, worn out of sight next the body, is plain. They are head-cloths, scarfs or sarees, and skirts, which are sometimes a hundred yards in length. There is a general class, that includes all the piece goods which are to be cut up with the scissors, and made up with the needle into finished articles of dress; but these consist especially of stuffs for the trousers, or pyjamas, worn by both sexes, and for the coats or mantles of the men. There are also grand saddle-cloths, praying-carpet to kneel upon, which are most richly adorned, and woollen blankets for bedding. The articles embroidered by hand, or brocade, form a class by themselves; and another consists of the specimens of hand-printing with small blocks or stamps. The products of every manufacturing district in our Indian empire, as well as the famous workmanship of Benares, Delhi, Umritsir, Kashmir, and the Deccan, are exemplified in this wonderful collection.

We remark on the whole that, in the opinion of Dr. Forbes Watson, there is a twofold advantage to be gained, both by Great Britain and by India, from making the British public well acquainted with the Indian manufactures. On the one hand, there are certain kinds of textile fabrics which are consumed to an enormous amount by the various nations, altogether nearly 200 millions of people, inhabiting that vast territory, and which can be more cheaply produced by the steam-power loom in England and Scotland for the Indian market. On the other hand, there are many

articles of taste and luxury that must be woven by hand—such as the extremely fine tissues, so exquisitely decorated, which require the delicate manipulation of human fingers; and it is probable that English manufacturers will never equal the Indian handloom weaver in some of these productions, besides the advantages of the Indian dyer in respect to climate and other conditions. It is therefore quite as much for the commercial interest of India as for that of this country to spread here a correct knowledge of the industrial performances of our Asiatic fellow-subjects. With a view, moreover, to perfecting our own manufactures, textile and other, in originality and beauty of artistic design, for the home market, the colonial, American, or Continental markets, no means can be more suitable than to facilitate the study of Indian examples. We are convinced that the economical and political importance of this subject cannot be over-rated. We earnestly hope that the leading representatives of British commerce and manufactures, in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham, and all our busy provincial towns, will take up the matter with hearty goodwill; and that the Government, through its Department of Science and Art, will furnish the students of our schools of design with such invaluable means of instruction. It is understood that the exhibition at the India Office cannot remain open more than a few days longer. It was visited by the members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce while in London last week; but it is worth a manufacturer's journey to London on purpose to see it.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held her first Court this season, yesterday week, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. Princess Louisa, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Teck, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharannee, the Nawab of Bengal and his sons, Prince Ali Kudr Hussun Ali Bahadur and Prince Soliman Kudr Wahid Ali Bahadur, were present at the Court. The hon. corps of Gentlemen at Arms, under the command of the Marquis of Normanby, and the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of the Duke of St. Albans, were on duty at the palace. A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne Room shortly after three o'clock.

In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Lady Sarah Lindsay, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, Lady Caroline Barrington, and the great officers of State of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a rich black silk dress, with a train trimmed with miniver and ermine, and a white tulle cap with a long veil, the former ornamented with large diamonds and surmounted with a coronet of diamonds and sapphires. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, cross, and brooch of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a petticoat of white silk, with bouillons of tulle and gold blonde, a train of rich white and gold brocade silk; Indian ornaments of pearls, diamonds, and emeralds. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; orders—Catherine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, and the Danish.

Princess Louisa wore a train of white striped silk, turned back with cherry-coloured satin, and a petticoat of rich lace over white silk, trimmed with cherry-coloured satin bows. Head-dress—diamonds, feathers, veil, and cherry bows; diamond ornaments; the Victoria and Albert order, the Order of St. Isabel, and the Coburg family order.

In the diplomatic circle the following ladies and gentlemen (foreigners of distinction) had the honour of being presented to the Queen:—Princess Vogorides, Madame Corbin, the Baroness de Cetto, Baroness Gevers, the Baroness de Beaulieu, Mdle. Corréa de Seisal and Mdle. — Corréa de Seisal, Mrs. Ives, Miss Motley and Miss Susan Motley, Prince Vogorides, M. S. de Rosty, Le Conseiller d'Etat et Chambellan Bartholomei, Comte Alexandre de Berg, M. de Krause, M. Wilke, Major Roerdanz, M. de Twardowski, M. Charles Tissot, M. G. de Roquette, M. Fernand Benedetti, M. Le Commandant Corbin, the Baron de Cetto, Count C. d'Yrsch, Count A. d'Outremont, M. de Karnebeek, Baron Marochetti, Chevalier Cotta, M. T. Catalani, Don E. Diaz del Moral, Don J. Delevat, Don J. Balleras, Captain Gregorio Benites.

The following presentations were also made to the Queen at this Court:—The Lord Advocate, the Right Hon. Acton Ayrton, Miss Constance Bagot; Mr. Dillon Bell, member of the Executive Council of New Zealand; the Lord Justice Clerk; Mr. John Douglas, agent general for Queensland; Mrs. John Douglas, the Hon. Lady Elliot; Mr. Featherston, member of the Executive Council of New Zealand; Mr. William Henry Gladstone, the Hon. Rosa Hood, Miss Bertha Jackson, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Mr. Lingen, Mr. Vernon Lushington, General Lord Napier of Magdala, the Hon. Gertrude Pitt, Mrs. John Rose, Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B.; Lady Seymour, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, the Hon. Mrs. William Stuart, Lord Wrottesley.

Upwards of 300 persons of distinction had also the honour of receiving notifications to attend this Court.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levee was held, on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at the palace from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived from Frogmore, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Gordon. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Teck were also present. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his sons, Prince Ali Kudr Hussun Ali Bahadur and Prince Soliman Kudr Wahid Ali Bahadur, attended by Colonel Frederic Layard, were present.

Her Majesty's body-guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the Marquis of Normanby, the Captain. The Royal body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of the Duke of St. Albans, the Captain. The Exon-in-Waiting attended with the corps.

The Prince of Wales entered the throne-room shortly after two o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and attended by the usual officers of the household.

The diplomatic circle was attended by most of the foreign Ministers.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the following presentation was made in the diplomatic circle by the Italian Envoy:—M. Le Comte Taverna, an Italian nobleman.

The general circle included most of her Majesty's Ministers.

The presentations (about 120 in number), then took place, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval.

Mr. Philip Price has been elected chairman of the Midland Railway Company.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Fauquet, of the French brig Samuel, of St. Malo, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and eleven seamen of the ship Herald, of Liverpool, whom he received on board his vessel on Dec. 30, 1869.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Although the weather has undergone most remarkable change during the past few days and muffs have given place to parasols, this is hardly the season of the year to look for any particular novelties in the fashions. The modistes, having launched their most elegant visiting costumes and their most ravishing robes de bal, now that Lent has arrived and sombre toilettes are the rule, are husbanding all their new creations for the approaching spring. The few innovations that have to be chronicled are, first, indications of the suppression of the bouffante; secondly, the larger introduction of velvet revers in the corsage, occasionally accompanied by vests; and, thirdly, the adoption of the colletterie Medici for the more elegant toilettes de visite. It would appear, moreover, that lace is about to enter largely into the trimming of all silk and satin robes; and there is a growing indication of the under jupe, which is now so elaborately trimmed, being worn without any trimming at all. The ceinture, too, is on the eve of being suppressed, and, to compensate for its abandonment, corsages will be pointed at the waist in front, or be made with broad square or rounded basques, or with a series of small vandykes or scallops. At the same time that the trimming of the under jupes of toilettes de promenade show signs of being abandoned, the same jupes of toilettes de soirée are being ornamented with flounces, bands, rouleaux, and ruches up to the very waist. Sleeves are being worn loose at the ends, and occasionally pointed in shape. There is no variation in the chapeau worth mentioning beyond the increased altitude which the trimming of lace and flowers attains, and the breadth and length of the strings. The chignon is now worn very low and large. Single flowers or long trailing wreaths, the latter enlivened among the cascades of curls, commonly form part of the coiffure.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Toilette de soirée of green gaze de Chambéry, the under jupe trimmed the entire way up with perpendicular bias of green satin, bordered on each side with white blonde lace, the upper jupe being raised and fastened at each side with a cluster of tea-roses. The flounces of both jupes have a blonde lace heading. The low corsage is trimmed at the upper part with bouillonnées of lace and tea-roses, and the ends of the ceinture are bordered with lace. The coiffure is composed of a wreath of tea-roses.

Fig. 2. Robe à traine of dahlia-coloured satin, the corsage basquine which falls square in front, and having a plaited postillon behind, is edged with velvet of the same shade as the robe, which is in its turn bordered with deep lace. The velvet revers are partially veiled with black lace; and loose sleeves, flounced at the ends, are trimmed with lace and velvet to match the corsage. The coiffure is composed of a bow of dahlia-coloured satin, and puffs of black lace.

Fig. 3. Robe de chambre in grey taffeta, trimmed with violet velvet, and having cascades of white lace falling from the top of the corsage to the bottom of the skirt. The large open sleeves, which terminate in a point, are trimmed with lace in the style of the jupe.

Fig. 4. Robe à traine of maize-coloured satin, having a flounce at the bottom of the jupe partially covered with another deeper flounce with lace heading. A tablier with side basques that meet beneath the slight puff behind are bordered with narrow flounces headed with black lace. The high corsage is trimmed with lace to simulate a berthe, and the sleeves terminate in black lace flounces. The chapeau of black velvet has a tulle diadem of lace in front and a large white rose at the side.

SOUTH KENSINGTON LECTURES ON IRONWORK.

A series of six Monday evening lectures is being delivered, in the lecture-theatre of the South Kensington Museum, by Mr. J. M. Capes, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, to a large audience of working artisans and others, upon the subject of ornamental iron-work, and the artistic treatment of that metal in its manufacturing processes, especially of forged or wrought iron. The South Kensington Museum now possesses a collection of the metal-work, both English and foreign, of the best periods of the past, unrivalled in England and probably in Europe. A large selection from these works is exhibited in the theatre, and is employed by Mr. Capes in illustration of his lectures, comprising examples of screens, gates, window frames, railings, gratings, brackets, candlesticks, panels, balconies, hinges, locks, knockers, and other articles. The lectures include a complete account of the processes of forging, welding, riveting, filing, chiselling, and interlacing, employed in the examples exhibited; together with explanations of the only sound principles of construction and decoration suitable for metal-work in its various kinds. The scene at the delivery of one of these lectures is shown in our Illustration.

COLUMBIA FISH MARKET.

The magnificent buildings of Miss Burdett Coutts, in Crabtree-row, Bethnal-green, near the north end of Shoreditch, intended for the domestic and social comfort of the poor population, have frequently been noticed in our Paper. Columbia Market, adjacent to her model lodging-houses in Columbia-square, was opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the end of last April, having been erected by this benevolent lady, at a cost of £150,000, in a stately and beautiful style of architecture, for the use of that neighbourhood in its petty retail trade. That experiment has proved an entire failure; and it was therefore resolved, in November last, to convert the place into a wholesale fish market, auxiliary to that of Billingsgate, with a view especially to the supply of fish brought from the eastern counties by railway. The large square courtyard, inclosed by the arcades of shops and the market-hall, has been roofed with corrugated iron and glass; and the entrance from Crabtree-row, on the south side, has been widened to 40 ft. The space, larger than that of Billingsgate Market, is well lighted, watered, and cleaned, and it is opened, rent-free, to the whole trade. Since Monday week, it has been well frequented at six o'clock every morning, when the fish auctions are held; and the supply of fish, not only from Yarmouth but from Plymouth and the West of England, as well as from Whitby in the north, has been of excellent quality and abundant quantity, meeting the demands of the best London dealers. There are 110 stalls or shops in the market, of which twenty are allotted to wholesale-dealers, and the rest to middlemen or retailers. It is understood that Miss Burdett Coutts will apply to Parliament for authority to make a tramway from the Great Eastern Railway, passing behind St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, to the new Fish Market, so that the fish may be brought there by loaded trucks at night. Columbia Market is almost as conveniently situated for dealings with all parts of London as if it were two miles further west. The Shoreditch station of the North London Railway is quite close at hand; so that, by this line, fishmongers at Richmond, Kew, Hammersmith, Acton, Hampstead, Kentish Town, Caledonian-road, Islington, and other outlying districts will be able to send direct into Columbia Market for their fish. The Metropolitan Railway station, in Moorgate-street, is also within tolerably easy distance, and this opens up communication with Marylebone, Paddington, and Bayswater.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded medals, with suitable testimonials, to two lads, named James Creagh, of Dunganon, and Thomas Browning, of Nottinghamshire, both of whom, at the risk of their own lives, saved other boys from drowning.

From April 1 to Feb. 26 the national income was £66,627,608, or £6,887,392 less than the estimated receipts of the financial year, which has yet nearly five weeks to run. The actual issues from the Exchequer have been £61,732,996, and this is £6,705,104 less than the estimated expenditure for the whole of the financial year.

In the account of sums advanced in each year from the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for coinage, and of the sums paid in each year to the account of her Majesty's exchequer at the Bank of England in repayment thereof, it is stated that the amount advanced during the year 1869 was £250,000, and the amount paid £130,000.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.



LECTURE TO WORKING MEN ON ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.



OPENING OF COLUMBIA FISH MARKET BETHNAL-GREEN.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The frost and the loss of two-year-old races—especially the latter—have quite broken the backs of the early meetings. Nearly all of them have suffered from postponements; and it seems quite unnatural not to have to chronicle the repeated successes of some speedy daughter of Lambton nor to read the annual eulogies on Joseph Dawson's happy knack of bringing out precocious juveniles. In consequence of the frost, several fixtures clashed; and Croydon, Derby, and Newton, all competed for a share of public patronage at the end of last week. We suppose this was Croydon First Spring, and there will probably be about eight other meetings at this popular rendezvous before the end of the year. Marshal Ney won a couple of races on the first day. The old horse has sadly lost caste since he left Mr. George Payne's stud, and begins to seem quite at home in plating company; but he still retains some of the speed that enabled him to beat the roaring Michael de Basco in their match at Epsom last spring. Limerick also scored two wins for Mr. Bambridge, to whom he has been a useful servant; and Antias, a speedy Prime Minister, who promised better things as a two-year-old, had no difficulty in disposing of the venerable Hackler and several other Croydon habitués over half a mile. Master Tom and Contempt ran two curious races at Derby, carrying precisely the same weights on each occasion. At six furlongs he won by a neck, but at half a mile the mare changed her defeat into a three-lengths' victory. Primrose secured a couple of hurdle-races, in one of which she again proved too much for Scarrington; and it is not surprising that the good form she has shown lately has brought her to a short price for the Grand National. Slap-Bang, who is a perfect triton in hunters' races, beat a field of sixteen for the Donington Plate, in spite of having 13 lb. to carry; and this was far the best race of the meeting. The first dead-heat of the season occurred at Newton; and, as double firsts seem quite the thing this year, Hector took one at the same place. The Nottingham meeting was a great success. The victory of the town councillor's horse Mexico, in the "big race," was very popular; and the running of the 150-guinea Perambulator shows him to have been a most judicious purchase.

On Monday the Grafton hounds had a capital run of an hour and a quarter, and ran into their fox in the open at Bradden. They killed a brace of foxes in the morning at Tiffeld, so that it was a rare day for blood. The scent in Yorkshire is said to have very much improved lately. Some fresh arrangements have been made with regard to the Burton Hunt. Mr. Chaplin will hunt the country on his own account four days a week, but the expense of the remaining two days is to be met by subscription. This sufficiently contradicts the rumour that the Lincolnshire M.P. is to become master of the Quorn.

Of all the Waterloo cup dogs, Master Livox, Larceny, Margrave, and old Malt Liquor were the only ones that journeyed on and performed at Tamworth, and they took nothing by their motion. The dogs that ran were of an inferior class; the ground was in a very bad state, owing to the frost; and the hares, though plentiful, were very weak, and would not run straight. All these drawbacks did not tend to the improvement of sport, and there were thirty-three undecideds in the three days. Lord Lurgan sent four representatives to the meeting, but he could do no good; and on that he intends to try the late Lord Glasgow's remedy of changing his trainer. We do not admire the plan; and it seems rather hard on a man who has sent a double Waterloo cup winner fit and well to the slips, that he should be discarded on account of a run of ill-luck. Dr. Richardson's Miserere, by King Death—Forget-Me-Not, ran well through the Drayton Manor Stakes, and hardly allowed any of her opponents in her six courses to score a single point. In the Victoria Stakes the Bagman, who was once thought very highly of, but has evidently been much over-rated, won a couple of courses; in his third, however, Gay Susannah was too much for him, and eventually Glendower II., by Glendower—Hearty Lass, and F. D. S., by Racing Hopfactor—Sunset, divided. Nothing of much note entered in the Tweeddale Stakes; but Silverdale, by Ewesdale—Swift, won all his courses in good style, and beat Blinkhoolie, by Patent—Misfortune, in the final.

From all appearances, professional rowing men will have a busy time of it in the forthcoming season. The St. John (New Brunswick) crew, who performed so well at the Paris regatta, have "fancied themselves" extremely ever since, and the Atlantic cable is now being used to make a match between them and the Tyne champion four. Their challenge has been accepted provisionally; and James Renforth, on behalf of his men, has written a letter to try and arrange terms. The old dispute of "coxswain or no coxswain" will probably crop up again; and while our men are very anxious to row a straightaway race, the Americans have a great idea of three miles out and three miles in. If these little differences can be amicably settled, which we have little doubt they will be, the affair will probably come off in Canada, about May or June. Harry Kelley's last appearance has been announced several times, but the veteran seems to have taken a fresh lease of youth, and appears totally unable to refuse a challenge. On May 2 he is to meet John Bright, on the Tyne, in open boats, for £200 a side, and there is a talk of another match between him and Joseph Sadler. If the latter will only scull him two or three times more, the expenses of the lawsuit will be indirectly paid by the right party.

The Football Association held a meeting last week, when two important resolutions were carried. The first of these was, "That handling the ball, under any pretence whatever, shall be prohibited." This rule has not been made before it was required, as with many clubs "football" had become quite a misnomer for a game which mainly consisted of a series of desperate scrimmages, in which the ball hardly ever touched the ground; so that an exhibition of scientific and clever "dribbling" was rarely, if ever, seen. The second addition to the rules was, that "In the event of no goal having fallen to either party at the lapse of half the allotted time, ends shall then be changed."

The London clubs have hardly commenced their athletic season yet, but in the course of the next few weeks proceedings will be in full swing. The Civil Service sports will take place on May 28, and the venue will probably be changed from Beaufort House to the Amateur Athletic Club ground, at Lillie Bridge. The Strangers' Race is a mile handicap, and a very large entry is expected. The first meeting of the London A.C. is fixed for April 2. The seven-mile challenge cup will be again walked for; while the first competition will take place for the mile, half-mile, and hundred yards challenge cups, presented to the club respectively by Messrs. Chinnery, Waddell, and W. Waddell. There will also be a members' sprint handicap; and a mile match between Messrs. Rye and Rainsford, in which the former is to concede a hundred yards' start. The Amateur Champion meeting will probably come off on April 9. Many of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge have held their athletic meetings. The ground at both Universities has been very rotten and heavy, in consequence of the recent frosts, and this will account in some measure for the poor time that has been made; but we do not fancy that the men are by any means up to the usual standard.

Roberts, jun., was in a great run of luck last week, as he first "walked away" from Bennett in a "spot-hazard barred" match, and then defeated the champion at pyramids. He played in splendid form against Bennett, and a break of 109 (of course made entirely by all-round play) was a treat to witness. We shall be much surprised if Bennett is content to sit down under this defeat, as he played with bad luck throughout, and we shall expect to see him turn the tables on his opponent when they next meet. The hazard-striking in the pyramid match was superb, and it was very close and exciting, as at the end of the eighteenth game the men were level; but then Roberts won the next two and the match. He has since challenged any man in the world to play the best of twenty-one games at pyramids, for £100 or £200 a side, and we have no doubt that Cook will have another turn at him. Among the stars of lesser magnitude, Dufton and Tom Morris have each won a match "on the post," with odds of 3 to 1 against them at starting. In an "entertainment" at Aylesbury, the champion has recently put together the largest break on record, one of 417, including 137 "spots." As, however, he made a large portion of it after he had won the game, we rather doubt if it can fairly be taken into account.

LAW AND POLICE.

The claim to the Earldom of Wicklow again occupies the attention of the House of Lords. The claimant is a child five years of age; and his case is supported by "Ellen Howard, widow, his mother and guardian," who seeks to prove that the child is the lawful son of Captain Howard, a descendant of the late Earl. On Tuesday Sir Roundell Palmer stated that he was prepared with evidence to prove that the child, on behalf of whom this claim was made, was adopted from a pauper in the Liverpool workhouse, in August, 1864. The Solicitor-General, as representing the infant claimant, asked for time to consult with Mrs. Howard, the mother, and the proceedings were adjourned to Monday next.

A verdict was given, yesterday week, in the Mordaunt divorce case. The jury found that Lady Mordaunt was insane on April 30, on the service of the citation, and that she had continued insane since. Lord Penzance summed up in favour of this conclusion.

The report of the Norwich Election Commissioners was published on Monday. While they speak of the difficulty experienced in getting at the truth, they express an opinion that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail at the 1868 election. Sir H. Stracey was, however, returned by such practices. The conclusion of the Commissioners with regard to the Liberal candidates is that (with the exception that towards the close of the poll ten or twelve of their paid agents or clerks voted for Sir W. Russell and Mr. Tillett, and that arrangements were made by them to secure the show of hands) they refrained from any resort to improper means.

An official return states that the total adjudications in bankruptcy during the year ending Oct. 11, 1869, were 10,396. In 7530 of these cases the bankruptcy was upon the debtor's own petition, and in 903 on petition of a creditor. In 4592 cases the debts exceeded £300, and in 5804 were less than that sum.

In the Court of Exchequer, in an action in which the Metropolitan Board of Works were the defendant, Sir Robert Peel has recovered £5355, being the award made by an umpire for compensation for the harm done to his residence in Whitehall-gardens by the Thames Embankment Works.

A claim of £10,000 on the estate of the late Marquis of Hastings was allowed by the Master of the Rolls on Saturday. In 1868, when the Marquis was pressed by his creditors on account of racing debts, a sum of money was advanced to him by Messrs. Steel and Nichols, for which they received the joint bond of the deceased nobleman and the Earl of Westmoreland. The claim was resisted by the executors on the ground that the bond was illegal, but the Master of the Rolls decided otherwise.

Lord Justice Giffard has reversed a decision made by Vice-Chancellor Malins, who refused to grant an order for the winding up of the General Credit Company for the Promotion of Land Credit, on the ground that it was a foreign company, although it had a registered office in London. The Lord Justice of Appeal held, on Saturday, that the company came within the limits of the Act of 1862, and directed that it should be wound up.

In an action for breach of promise of marriage, which was tried, last week, at Chippenham, before the Under-Sheriff of Wilts, it was stated that the defendant, a chemist, after having offered marriage, broke off all correspondence with the plaintiff for several months. The lady's uncle wrote to him, when he replied, after some days, that he had been studying the changes of the moon, or would have answered sooner. The jury awarded £100 damages.

Three claims for personal injuries received on railways were heard yesterday week in the law courts. In the Queen's Bench, one of these actions, against the Metropolitan Company, terminated with a verdict for the defendants. In the same court, the London and North-Western Company were called upon to pay damages to the extent of £450. In the Exchequer, a passenger who was injured in the New-cross collision obtained £425 as compensation from the shareholders in the Brighton line.—At the Carlisle Assizes, on Saturday, Miss Storey, a pupil-teacher at Crook, brought an action for injuries she had received, resulting in the loss of her right arm, and the jury awarded her £200.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Messrs. Coventry, Sheppard, and Co. sought to recover from Mr. Alexander a sum of money advanced on a charterparty and policy of insurance on a ship and cargo of wheat. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

At a meeting of Middlesex magistrates, on Thursday week, a letter was read from the Home Secretary pressing them to take steps to provide more accommodation for lunatics. With the view to the more complete identification of habitual criminals, the Home Secretary asked that the police should be furnished with photographic likenesses of all those offenders at present in prison; and it was mentioned, in the course of the discussion that followed, that 10,000 photographs would be required every year.

Mr. Coleridge appeared on behalf of the Crown at a meeting of magistrates in Carnarthen, on Monday, to open the prosecution against the doctors who had undertaken the charge of the Welsh fasting girl before her death. Mr. Coleridge asked that a bill might be sent to the grand jury at the assizes. He commented severely upon the conduct of the doctors during the girl's illness, and appealed to the Court to give their consent to the case being sent to a tribunal where the entire treatment of the fasting girl would be satisfactorily investigated and the mysteries still surrounding it be cleared up. The magistrates ultimately adjourned the consideration of the matter.

At the Warwick Assizes, on Monday, the action of Mr. W. Murphy, the Anti-Popery lecturer, against the ex-Mayor and the Superintendent of Police at Birmingham, came on for hearing. The proceedings were taken on account of an alleged illegal arrest in June last, when the plaintiff, who claimed £1000 damages, was apprehended on attempting to enter an Irish Church meeting, and was detained in custody four hours at the police station. The judge, in summing up, held the arrest to have been illegal, and the jury, after five hours' deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40s. The consideration of costs was deferred.

Mr. Robert James Brown, having offices at Cornhill, appeared at the bar of the Mansion House yesterday week, charged with having obtained from a shipbuilding firm in Glasgow two bills of exchange for £750 each by false pretences, and with intent to defraud. Mr. George Lewis, on behalf of the prosecutors, stated the particulars of the case, and subsequently the prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

A party of police, furnished with a warrant, entered a coffee-house in Duke-street, Aldgate, on Sunday, and apprehended a number of men on a charge of unlawfully gambling with cards. A sum amounting to £90 was taken from the prisoners, and thirty-two packs of cards and some dice were found in the rooms.

Arrangements have for some time been in progress to close the old Queen's Bench Prison, Southwark, well known as the military prison, and to remove the prisoners to the convict establishment at Millbank. The removal commenced on Tuesday morning, and the prisoners—to the number of forty-three—were conveyed in gangs to Millbank by warders armed with revolvers and cutlasses. The prisoners were chained together in batches of ten.

At a Court of Aldermen, held on Tuesday, a report was made by the gaol committee, from which it appeared that, in consequence of the passing of the recent Act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the number of prisoners confined in the Debtors' Prison, Whitecross-street, was reduced to twelve, and there were now only eight persons confined there. Under the circumstances, the committee thought it desirable that the prison should be abolished, and that a portion of the City Prison, Holloway, should be set apart for the reception of persons imprisoned for debt. By the 12th section of the Prison Discontinuance Act this could be done with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce had accordingly been communicated with, and he had agreed conditionally to sanction the proposed arrangement. The report was adopted, and it was ordered to be laid before the Court of Common Council.

Mr. Demetrio Pappa, formerly manager of the Oriental and Commercial Bank (Limited), was, on Tuesday, committed by the Lord Mayor for trial on another charge of embezzlement.

In a case before Mr. Justice Willes, at Durham, Vasey, a bailiff, went to the house of a man named M'Intyre, at Wellington, to distrain for rent. He insisted upon seizing the cradle in which a child was lying. Mrs. M'Intyre struck him on the head with a rolling-pin, inflicting injuries which proved fatal in the course of a few days. Mrs. M'Intyre was put upon her trial for manslaughter, but Mr. Justice Willes held that the distraint of the cradle was quite illegal, and that the prisoner might have used no more force than was necessary to resist it. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy, and the learned Judge merely ordered the woman to find sureties to keep the peace for twelve months.

At the Durham Assizes, on Saturday, Joseph Chick, a ship's steward, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for firing a loaded pistol at another man, who was his rival.

The ten policemen who were tried before the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of manslaughter during the Derry riots were acquitted, yesterday week, by the jury, who appended a memorandum that all party processions ought to be suppressed.

In charging the grand jury of the county of Meath, the Chief Justice of the Irish Court of Common Pleas expressed his alarm at the number and magnitude of the offences which had been committed within the past few months. Four or five men had been murdered in open day, yet no one was made amenable to justice. Sixty or seventy threatening letters had been sent since the previous assizes, and in no instance had the offender been detected. He attributed to the "reign of terror" existing in the county the unwillingness of witnesses to come forward, and expressed his opinion that this feeling of fear would in time pass away.

A murder was committed near Cappawhite, in the county of Tipperary, on Monday morning. A farmer named Hynes left home intending to drive to Tipperary to make purchases for his daughter's marriage. He sent his sister for a car, and awaited her on the road. While there he received a blow from a pitchfork. The prongs pierced his skull, and his sister found him dead, with his skull beaten in.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Elcho has published a letter stating his reasons for disapproving of the establishment of the Association of Volunteer Commanding Officers. He is afraid lest a regularly-constituted association of volunteer commanding officers, meeting monthly, as proposed, during the sitting of Parliament, for the express purpose of watching the proceedings of Government and Parliament with reference to the force, should be looked upon with disfavour by Government and by Parliament, and create a feeling hostile and prejudicial to the volunteers. He does not see the necessity for such an association.

The Inns of Court Rifles have accepted an invitation from the Oxford and Cambridge University Rifle Corps to join them on Easter Monday.

The Lord Mayor, on Thursday week, distributed the prizes which had been won by the successful competitors of the London Artillery Brigade during the past year. The ceremony took place in the large room at the City Terminus Hotel. A silver goblet was presented to Quartermaster Gray, in recognition of the services he has rendered to the brigade. At the conclusion of the distribution there was a ball.

Penalties amounting to 30s. each were enforced before the Liverpool magistrates, last Saturday, against several men of the 4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers for not doing drills sufficient to qualify themselves as efficient, the regiment thus losing a sum on account of each man equal to that which was imposed by the fine.

A meeting of volunteer officers was held in Glasgow, yesterday week, for the purpose of considering the War Office proposal to consolidate administrative corps. It was stated that letters condemnatory of the proposed consolidation had been received from fifty-two officers, representing a force of 6966. The meeting passed a series of resolutions, in which they declared that consolidation would not work for the best interests of the force.

Colonel Lindsay distributed the prizes to the St. George's Rifles, yesterday week, in the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School, Knightsbridge. The principal regimental prizes were the St. George's challenge cup and gold medal, Sergeant Andrew; the Turner memorial plate and silver medal, Private Adams; ladies' challenge cup and silver medal, Corporal Craven; and the St. George's challenge shield, Private Rowe; the "Bath" cup, won by the battalion team, and finally won by Private W. Sandford; the regimental volley-firing challenge plate (No. 2 company), Captain Holler.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26:—

In London the births of 2368 children (1225 boys and 1143 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1860-9) the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2337.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1861. It was the eighth week of the year; and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1606. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 340, the corrected average number being 320. Eleven deaths from smallpox, 18 from measles, 111 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 79 from whooping-cough, 8 from typhus fever, 11 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 13 from simple continued fever, and 15 from diarrhoea were registered. The deaths of 10 nonagenarians were recorded, the oldest was a person who attained the age of ninety-seven. The deaths of 6 persons whose deaths were caused or accelerated by exposure to cold or by privation were registered. Three deaths are recorded as having been caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

During the week 5232 births and 4126 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 30 per 1000 persons living, against 27 and 29 in the two previous weeks. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and boroughs, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—19 per 1000 in Leicester, 22 in Sunderland, 23 in Hull and Nottingham, 24 in Norwich, Bradford, and Wolverhampton, 25 in Birmingham, 26 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27 in Leeds, 29 in Portsmouth and Liverpool, 30 in London, 31 in Salford, 33 in Sheffield, 36 in Bristol, and (the highest rate during the week) 39 per 1000 in the city of Manchester. The deaths returned last week in the above seventeen large English towns showed a further increase of 121 upon those in the two previous weeks. The largest increase occurred in London, Bristol, and Manchester, while a decline was shown in many of the other towns. The deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 23 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 33 per 1000; and in Dublin, 32.

The mean temperature during the week was 36°·9, or 2°·3 below the average. The range of the thermometer during the seven days exceeded 27 deg.

The drawings of the Holy Land by David Roberts, R.A., from the collection of the first Earl of Shaftesbury, are to be sold by auction in April. The drawings, 122 in number, were made in Syria and the Holy Land in 1838 and 1839, by Mr. Roberts.

A telegram from Galle brings us intelligence of a terrible maritime disaster. The steamer Bombay, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, when about to enter Yokohama, in Japan, came into collision with the American corvette Onida, and the latter vessel sunk soon afterwards with a loss of 120 lives, fifty-six persons having been saved. The Bombay suffered but little injury.

The House of Commons' Select Committee of Inquiry into the cost of the Abyssinian Expedition met, on Monday, for the first time this Session—Mr. Candlish in the chair. Lord Napier of Magdala was the first witness. Referring to the estimated expenditure of £3,500,000 made in November, 1867, his Lordship expressed his opinion that no approximate calculation of the cost could have been made. The coast and the route for the army were altogether unknown. Lord Napier spoke of the difficulties attending the conveyance of the troops and of their provisions, and, in narrating some of the incidents of the campaign, remarked that the expense of the expedition was increased as an item here or there was found to be required. It was quite possible that the followers of the army numbered 30,000, while the estimate was originally 7900. He had no more troops than he needed, nor were there too many transports. At the close of the noble Lord's evidence the Committee adjourned.

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